CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS AWARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,841—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th Sept.
†	MALWA	2370	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3930	500	H. T. Weigholl	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3930	500	H. T. Weigholl	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

September 8th. October 20th.
" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Hechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,500	450	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 2, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR ADEN direct, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 7th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th September, at 10 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 11th September, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on the 8th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.
LOCKSLEY HALL	Collin	3813	550.



THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 5, 1892.

S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN," ARRIVED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOUSANIE TEAS

THESE Teas, grown and manufactured on the Kousanie Estates, are justly celebrated throughout the world for their superior excellence, and are without doubt the perfection of Indian Teas; their distinguishing features being great delicacy of flavour, small percentage of Tannin, and large Theine. The Kousanie Estate is in the district specially selected by Government as the most suitable for the growth of Tea, and the result has fully justified that choice—the Kousanie Tea Company having gained no less than *twelve* Medals and *ten* Prizes, in various Exhibitions in London, Paris, and India. The greatest care is bestowed on these Teas from manufacture to packing, and musters of those packed are always soaked and tested. Last Season's Teas, those now offered, through finer plucking and climatic causes, are unusually good, and those of the present Season, as far as may now be judged, promise an equal excellence.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens	1-lb. pkts., per pkt	1 6	1 9
	2-lb. pkts., per pkt	2 12	3 2
	5-lb. Cattis, per Catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb pkts, per pkt		2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb pkts, per pkt		3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green), 1-lb pkt		1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1-lb pkt		1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. pkts., per pkt	1 0	1 2
	in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small Broken Leaf Tea, per lb		0 10	0 11

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
FROM (SOFT SILK.) RS. 8-6.
A VERY CHOICE STOCK.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for the fine Wine.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do.	½ "	40 12	44 0
"FOR INDIA BRAND"	Bottles	62 12	69 4
Do.	½ "	36 4	40 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA.
No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN, CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.

Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
VARSITY CAPS

} RS. 8-8.

RS. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.
THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

SNAKE BITES.
No Medical man should be without
STRYCHNINE TABLOIDS.
The latest certain Antidote for
SNAKE POISONING.
AGENTS IN INDIA:
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

MRS. M. C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.
CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
RENOWNED AND POPULAR PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING FIRM OF
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE OF STUTTGART.

JOHANN DAVID SCHIEDMAYER, the Founder of the Firm, was born at Erlangen on the 20th April, 1735. Finished his FIRST PIANOFORTE on the 10th of August, 1781 Died in 1805.

JOHANN LORENZ SCHIEDMAYER was born at Erlangen on the 2nd December, 1786. In 1809 finding Stuttgart a more suitable place for his business he removed there, and admitted as a Partner in the same year C. F. Dieudonne. The Firm soon became known as one of the First in Germany. A position it has always maintained. Dieudonne died in 1825.

In 1845 JOHANN LORENZ admitted his two elder sons, ADOLPH and HERMANN, as Partners in the business, and under the title of SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the Firm soon became as well known in FOREIGN COUNTRIES as in WURTEMBURG.

JOHANN LORENZ died in 1860 and his son HERMANN in 1861. The sons of the brothers ADOLPH and HERMANN bearing the same Christian names have been MANAGING DIRECTORS of the Firm of SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE up to the present time.

The two younger sons JULIUS (died in 1878) and PAUL started business together in 1854, and devoted themselves to HARMONIUM making, but turned to PIANOFORTE making as recently as 1860, in competition with the OLDER Firm of SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

It will be seen from the above that SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE are the only makers of the PIANOFORTES which have given their name such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The great number of DIPLOMAS of HONOUR and GOLD MEDALS awarded to them WHEREVER THEY HAVE EXHIBITED their instruments, prove their PIANOS to be the MOST SUPERIOR, and must not be confounded with those of makers who happen to BEAR the SAME NAME, but have only RECENTLY STARTED manufacturing Pianos.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE have in 1892 a REPUTATION of OVER 111 YEARS, showing an unbroken record of ADVANCE and SUPERIORITY.

Price Lists and Details of Terms of Purchase sent on Application to the
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEALTH! HEALTH!! HEALTH!!!

PETER'S POPULAR P. PILLS.
A TRUE BRAIN PANACEA.

THESE PILLS give tone to the nervous system in general. In these days of over-work in the different pursuits of life, and particularly those requiring mental exertions and brain work, the constant application tells upon the nervous system, and in a short time the worker falls a prey to diseases resulting from nervous debility and waste, such as Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, softening of the Brain, Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, &c. For the relief of all or any of these maladies, this BRAIN PANACEA acts as a charm, and helps to recuperate the worn-out and debilitated tissues.

THESE PILLS are unparalleled in their effect and certainty of action, and in recent cases a large bottle or two taken regularly will be sufficient to restore the sufferer to his former self; but for chronic cases and confirmed invalids a longer course is necessary; if persevered in, a sure and certain way to the restoration to health is afforded by them.

THE PILLS are the only effectual remedy in cases of impotency in old age, premature decay, and loss of nerve Power, the result of excessive indulgence in vicious habits and youthful errors.

THEY HAVE never failed to cause a certain and permanent cure, if properly taken and persevered in: have been found very beneficial in cases of prostration from worry, anxiety, and overworked brain.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensations in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, this PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, Peter's Brain Panacea has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.

THE PILLS have been found a most efficient remedy for diseases peculiar to women. In short the Brain Panacea is a special food, invaluable in the FATIGUE of the Brain of overworked Students, Clergymen, and business people; in the NERVOUS Prostration and DEBILITY of College Students; in the LASSITUDE and SLEEPLESSNESS of debilitated Women, in the OVERTAXED SECRETION of Nursing Mothers; and in the RAPID DECLINE of human frame, no Matter through whatever cause.

TESTIMONIALS:—

"I tried the Panacea, and in a short time I was a healthy and happy man."

"Accept my warmest gratitude for the invigorant effects of Brain Panacea."

"I am happy to say I have been greatly benefited by them." (Peter's Pills).

"I have been suffering from the effects of Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, &c. After trying the Panacea I find myself much better in every way."

Price 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 of all Chemists.

A MULTUM IN PARVO CURE!
FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.
THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

The SOURCE of all the ill that flesh is heir to lie in the unhealthy condition of the alimentary canal, when there is imperfect digestion, there is imperfect assimilation, and the blood supplied to the system being poor, several refuse products accumulate in it owing to imperfect elimination, caused by inactive secretive organs. All these evils lead to congestion of the several internal organs, and thus generally leave behind permanent mischief. It is, therefore, desirable to keep the alimentary canal in perfect order, good digestion and free secretions securing immunity from the evils mentioned above. This is only effected by MADONAL. It promotes the secretions of the stomach, and by giving tone to its coat, assists digestion, and by causing free secretions keeps the organs working and preserves the system in normal health.

THE CHIEF excretors in the animal economy are the intestinal canal, liver, kidneys and skin; and in the Females the uterus. If these organs were to keep up healthy eliminations, which can only be done through the instrumentality of the healthy alimentary canal, there would be no more nausea, hot sensations in the stomach, acid eructations, heart-burn, constipation, coated tongue, bad fœtor, distension of the stomach after food, highly coloured and scanty urine, headache, drowsiness, giddiness, backache, dry, scurfy and sallow skin, &c.; and pain during menstruation, constant backache, accompanied with lumber pains running down the thighs and discharges in females. By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and SKIN diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

THESE DROPS are the only remedy which can keep the alimentary canal in health without producing any disagreeable effect, as griping and nausea. They have not only a purgative action, but taken as directed, they give a tone to the stomach and liver in eliminating bile, act as tonics to the muscles of the intestinal canal and throw out the urinary poisons. Thus its constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates, RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN, and STONE IN THE BLADDER.

AFTER a good dinner and excess in drinking a full Dose of these Drops, if taken before going to bed, will remove, by clearing the bowels, all the bad effects, and make you fit for work next morning.

IN ORDINARY and periodic malarial fevers, these Drops, if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the best remedy in scanty and painful menstruation and the whites which are generally the causes of sterility.

BY THE USE of these Drops the most painful and exhausting disease, known as piles, is prevented. To correct the liver is, in tropical climates, the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL? Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 of all Chemists.

23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S



CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. The careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND, for the Year ended 30th June, 1892, of Rupees Twenty-two and Annas Twelve per Share, WILL BE PAID, on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 7th September.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, September 6, 1892.

WANTED,

FOR the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, an ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 100 per mensem. He must be a certificated Public Works Accountant with considerable Railway experience. One who understands Stores Accounts preferred.

Applications will be received up to the 25th September.

Apply at once with copies of testimonials (originals if sent will not be returned) to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C. P.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES AND DOORS GIVE UNEQUALLED SECURITY.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES, OVER ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS IN USE.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH AND DESPATCH BOXES. THE BEST FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.

CHUBB & SONS, LIMITED, Makers to H. M. the Queen.
Bombay Agent: „ H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, „ H. M. Office of Works,
37, Parsee Bazaar St., Fort, „ The Bank of England.
Established 1847. &c., &c.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., notices to the following effect will be moved:—

(1.) By A. G. Viegas, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to submit a half-yearly list of buildings, in which modification of dimensions has been allowed under by Bye-Law 44 of the Building Bye-Laws.

(2.) By Khurshedji N. Wadya, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to send to Pinjrapole horses certified as being unfit for work.

(3.) By R. G. Oxenham, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to prepare plans and estimates for an obelisk to be erected at Tansa, and to prepare a draft inscription, giving a summary of the history of the works, from the origin of the scheme to its completion.

(4.) By A. G. Viegas, Esq., that a beginning should be made for the opening-up of the more congested and insanitary parts of the Mandvi Ward. That the Commissioner be requested to submit a report as to where this opening-up is most urgently required, together with a statement of the probable cost of such partial improvement.

(5.) By Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq., that the Standing Committee be requested to demand from the Indian Patent Stone Company substantial guarantee for the durability of the pavements on the foot-paths to be entrusted to them; and (ii) in the absence of such guarantee, that the original practice of paving the foot-paths with blue stone be adhered to; (2) that the Commissioner be requested to move the Health Officer to examine and report on the condition of drinking water in Schools and Colleges and to suggest measures to compel them to make better arrangements for a purer supply.

(6.) By Accacio G. Viegas, Esqr., that the Commissioner be requested to submit a list of the private streets and lanes, along the whole length of which or parts thereof wheel-traffic passes.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay: Municipal Corporation Office, September, 1892.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GUNGABAI, widow of PURSHOTUM PREMJEE, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the following property:—

All that Fazandary piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being in an Oart, called Guwasur, at Old Hanuman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 1,476 and Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, Old Hanuman Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement 236 4-9 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the properties of Thucker Purshotamdass Cursondass and Goculdass Morarjee, on or towards the West by the Public Passage of the said Oart, now called Old Hanuman Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the properties of Thucker Premjee Pragjee, Nanjee Sewjee, Canjee Sewjee, and Jairam Sewjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Thucker Jeewa Visram, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Gungabai and her tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1892.

BICKNELL AND MERWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Enginee of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

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OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
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LIST of NEW BOOKS received for Sale and CIRCULATION on the 6th September, 1892:—

	Rs.	a.
An Evil Reputation; by Dora Russell	2	4
Correspondence of Princess Lieven and Earl Grey; by Guy Le Strange, 3 vols	28	2
Comic-Pictorial Nuggets, vol I, 208 pages	0	5
Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore, comprising their Life and Work as recorded in their Diaries from 1812 to 1883, edited by Dr. L. Loewe, in 2 volumes, with Illustrations	26	4
Eleanor's Discipline; by Janet Brown	1	0
Excelsior; by James Platt, F.S.S.	0	10
H. R. H. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale in Southern India; by J. D. Rees, with a narrative of Elephant-Catching in Mysore; by G. P. Sanderson	—	—
House of the Wolf: A Romance; by Stanley J. Weyman, new ed.	2	4
His Life's Magnet; by the Author of "A Queen of Roses"	3	12
Last Words of Thomas Carlyle	5	0
Magistrate: A farce in Three Acts; by A. W. Pinero	1	10
Mammon; by Mrs. Alexander	2	4
Memoir and Correspondence of the late John Murray: by Samuel Smiles, L.L D., 2 vols.	20	0
New House of Commons, 1892, with over 500 Portraits	0	10
One Good Guest; by L. B. Walford	3	12
Over the Hills and Far Away; by Clement Scott	0	10
Old Maid's Sweetheart; by Alan St. Aubyn	1	0
Paid in Full by the Author of "Love will find out the Way" (Family Story-teller)	1	0
Round the Calendar in Portugal; by Oswald Crawford, C. M. G.	11	4
Socialism: Utopian and Scientific; by Fred Engels. (Social Science Series)	1	10
Syrian Church in India; by Geo. Milne Rae, M.A.	6	10
Tess of the Durbervills; by Thos. Hardy	19	12
Two Happy Years in Ceylon; by C. F. Gordon Cumming, in 2 vols.	18	12

LIST of SECOND HANDBOOKS withdrawn from Circulation, and offered very cheap to effect a speedy clearance, free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1892.

LYON'S TOURISTS.

The above Company comprising twelve well-known Ladies and Gentlemen from the Principal Australian Theatres, having arrived by the P. and O. S. S. Peninsular, will make their FIRST APPEARANCE in Bombay in their Original Musical and Terpsichorean Burlesque entitled

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Introducing the latest Music Songs, and Grotesque and Skirt Dances.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

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HAL GEORGE,
Agent.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.
Have much pleasure in announcing that their
MR. S. J. TELLERY
Has been Appointed by the
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AS COMMISSIONER
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INDIAN ART-WARE
AND
ART MANUFACTURES
AT THE
FORTHCOMING WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
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CHICAGO, U. S. A.,
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THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT,
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STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE,
INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES
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FROM
ALL PARTS OF INDIA,
ON THEIR
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AND AT THEIR
OWN EXPENSE.

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MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.
WILL,
Notwithstanding, accept such Articles On Commission.

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All Prizes awarded to Goods, not actually manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., will be awarded to the actual makers.

Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if District Officials and Private Gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce, will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING.—TRAINING, 4th Session from 1st October. No applications entertained after 1st Proximo. Prospectus and Particulars on application.—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CUP which cheers but not inebriates. If you wish to have really a good CUP of TEA try our CEYLON "ROSE PEKOE." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation the price is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz, Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by an Experienced Man, with a knowledge of French, German, Italian, and the Vernacular (Urdu), as also of Commercial correspondence and Accounts, in any business capacity, or as Secretary and Personal Assistant to an Indian Nobleman or European Gentleman going Home.—Apply to "J. R.," care of this Office.

IRON MOULDERS.—WANTED, a CAPABLE MOULDER to act as Foreman. Address "F. P.," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

REQUIRED, 4 H. P. BOILER and ENGINE; also 10 H. P. State price, Maker's name, and full particulars; if second-hand, the time in use. Apply to "Press," care of this Office.

WANTED, a competent first-class Certificated ENGINEER, for an up-country Mill. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to "No. 242," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, lately arrived from England, and a good GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOLAR, SITUATION as TUTOR in a Family or Correspondence Clerk in some Office.—Apply to "P. G.," care of this Office.

CONGO OR AFRICA, WANTED, by Englishman, 20 years' experience in Business Houses, SITUATION as MANAGER for a Business House, unexceptionable references, and willing to make himself useful. Apply "UTILITY," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. One who understands Working Bromides, Platinotypes, &c., preferred. Liberal Salary to a good man.—Apply to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

GENTS' FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and cleans Watches and Clocks with one year's guarantee, including breakages. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. MORTON.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, open to the Public, near the Railway Station, Poona, by the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel, MR. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRANI.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

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£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMES, Re. 1-4 per Bot.; Piesse and Lubin's Perfumes, Re. 1-8 per Bot.; Lundborg's Perfumes, Rs. 2-8 per Bot.; Toilet Vinegar Re. 1 per Bot. Also a large and best Stock of Toilet Requisites at Lowest Prices.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., LD., 18, Marine Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present building, No. 716, situated at Frere Road, to the North.

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 35 per Whole Share and Rupees 8¾ per one-quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1892, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1892, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 1st September, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August, 1892.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 559 OF 1891.

VUSSONJI DAMODHUR and another ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MIYA ADAM ABDOOL KADER......Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of MOOSA ADAM, the son, BAYABAI, the daughter, and KHUTIZABAI, the widow of the Defendant MIYA ADAM ABDOOL KADER in the immoveable properties described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 28th July, 1892, and published in the following Papers:—"The Bombay Gazette" and "Akhbari Soudagur" of the 31st August, 1892, and "Indu Prakash" of the 29th idem, will be proceeded with on the premises at Godupdeu Road on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1892, at 3-30 and 4 o'clock P. M. respectively.

For particulars vide the said Proclamation, dated 28th July 1892.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Tenth Day of September next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 15th day of August 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
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2289 C. I. Pipes 7" dr. 15-32" thick	347
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	604

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The Tenders should reach this office not later than 22nd September 1892, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. Department.
Hyderabad, 30th August, 1892.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Pachumba arrived yesterday from Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Maria Teresa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 8th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August was 4,780; daily average, 154; total of new admissions, 1,525; number of children vaccinated, 60.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A jowlee hut, in the Babulnath compound, fell on Monday, slightly injuring a woman, named Devi Seetal, who is now lying in the J. J. Hospital.—About eight feet of the west wall of a chawl, belonging to Mr. John Braz, at Carrol Road, fell in on Monday evening.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held at the morgue, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Soma Appa, aged 25 years, a mill-hand. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the last six months. He left his house early on Monday morning and jumped into a well about two hundred paces from his hut. An alarm was immediately raised, and his body was soon after recovered from the well. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was returned.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The match between the Calcutta Probables and Mr. St. Paul's Team, which was played on the Cooperage yesterday evening terminated in a win for the former, who scored three goals and one try to love. The condition of the ground was very slippery, which made the game slow, and rendered it treacherous to the footing. The superior passing of the Probables was interesting to witness. Walpole kicked all the goals, one being obtained from a free kick given for off side, which is not a usual occurrence. His shots were beautifully judged, and were accurately propelled over the cross-bar.

SUICIDE BY A HINDOO WOMAN.—Dr. Blaney, the Cooner, held an enquiry, at Sion, yesterday morning, into the circumstances attending the death of a Brahmin woman, named Radhabai, about twenty years old. It appeared that the deceased had been nursing her husband, who was on his death-bed. On Monday evening, her husband asked for fomentation, and she went to fetch him hot water. But before she returned her husband had died. At this sad occurrence, she left the house, and some time after it was found that she had drowned herself in a well near her house. The well was dragged, and after a lapse of nearly three-quarters of an hour the body was recovered, when life was extinct. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide by drowning.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Mr. Sheriar Ardeshir Irani, General Merchant, Kalbadevie Road, has got in a stock of novel and artistic cards for the Parsee New Year. There was a great want for such cards, and Mr. Sheriar Irani accordingly ordered out many varieties of cards from England. The pictures of flowers on the cards are exceedingly chaste and beautiful in design. On each card are written in gold types all manner of greetings in Gujerati verse. Amongst them are mechanical cards, novel in their kind. No Parsee shop-keeper had previously ordered out such New Year's cards, suitable only for Parsees, and Mr. Sheriar Irani has placed the Parsee community under an obligation by providing them. The cards are indeed above praise, and, considering the price at which they are sold, there ought to be a great demand on them at the ensuing Parsees Naoroz.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Ralia Veljee, a Hindu lad, about 15 years of age, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, with the theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 7, from a Hindu girl, Soondrabai, daughter of Tookaram Makund, a *pan* seller, having his shop at Dhobi Talao. The complainant, in his evidence, stated that on the 27th of July, whilst his daughter was playing on the staircase of his house, at Madhay Lane, Lohar Chawl, somebody removed an ornament from her person and absconded. The girl told her father that she had been robbed of the ornament. The complainant, thereupon, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on Sunday last and recovered the ornament from one Keshow Kurson, to whom the accused had sold it for Re. 1-4. The accused pleaded guilty. He had been twice flogged for similar offence. Taking his youth into consideration, the Magistrate committed the accused to the Reformatory for three years. After the case had been concluded Ralia was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with robbing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 5 from Crishnabai, a Hindu girl, of about 5 years of age. Crishnabai is the daughter of a goldsmith, living at Fanaswadi. On Friday last whilst she was on her way home from school, the accused and another lad, Makan Runchhod, stopped her, and cut off the ornaments from her hair by means of a piece of glass and absconded, but they were detected in the act by a Hindu lad, who gave chase, and had them arrested by a policeman. Considering the sentence, which Mr. Dustoor had already passed upon him, Mr. Cooper, sentenced him to a nominal imprisonment for one day. Makan Runchhod was committed to the Sassoon's Reformatory for four years. Makan was further charged before Mr. Cooper with stealing a gold ornament from Chimnabai, a Hindu girl, living at Fanaswadi, but the Magistrate thought that the sentence already passed upon Makan was sufficient. Kalia Mahadu was charged before Cooper with receiving stolen property from the minors with a guilty knowledge. Inspector Saunders informed his Worship that the accused was putting up the youngsters like the accused to commit such thefts and his Worship should, therefore, make an example of him. The Magistrate, however, discharged Kalia as there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge laid against him.

"YOUNG NIMROD" in the *Englishman*, accounts for the disappearance of adjutants by their being massacred for plumes. This is a very likely explanation, and until a prohibitive tax is put on the export of feathers, the destruction of all fine birds will steadily increase. A so-called close season is mere legislative patch-work. There can be no objection to a substantial feather tax, for the trade is a vicious one. When the Cape Colonists heard a rumour that ostrich farming was to be tried in India they promptly put a tax of £100 on very bird exported and £10 on every egg to protect their monopoly, and it is only by similar measures, observes a correspondent, that our plumage birds can be protected.

A VIVID picture of the miseries of the quarantine during the present cholera scare at Azun-Ada is drawn by a gentleman now travelling in Southern Russia. During five days' detention, he and his fellow-passengers suffered from intense heat, and only a portion of the party were furnished with any sheets. No food was provided, and water was conveyed by train from Kizilarvat, and was in consequence quite warm when it arrived. Meanwhile the party were placed under strict supervision, and guarded by soldiers with loaded rifles. At Baku, the centre of the great oil wells industry, on the shores of the Caspian, this writer found a death-like stillness. He arrived at noon, but found no droshka, no porter, the streets empty, the shops closed, the windows plastered up, the works and mills at a standstill, ships waiting in the harbour and nobody to load or unload them, and all the hotels closed. Fortunately, a business friend took him in and gave him food, for nothing could be got for money, every shop being closed. "Baku" (continues this writer) "has usually about 130,000 inhabitants, but now only between 8,000 and 10,000 are left behind, who have to get their victuals by train from Tiflis. Most of the inhabitants have fled and dispersed all over Russia, thus spreading the epidemic which now stands at our door. In Njni-Novgorod it is already raging with considerable severity, and nothing good can follow. The Fair, which was opened on 15th July (Old Style) is doomed, and already on the verge of an abyss. Heavy and numerous failures are to be expected."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN ALLEGED IMPROPER AND ILLEGAL CONFISCATION.

MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THIS was a reference by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, in this case in which the plaintiffs, dealers in Indian condiments, sued the Secretary of State to recover the sum of Rs. 560, being the value of 25 casks of toddy vinegar imported by the plaintiffs from Goa on the 7th February, 1891. The plaintiffs stated in their plaint that the vinegar was wrongfully detained by the Collector of Customs at Bombay on its being landed on that day, and was illegally seized by the Collector on the 5th November, 1891. Mr. Anderson appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The Fourth Judge had given a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 307 and costs. At the request of the Government Solicitor, he stated a case for the opinion of the High Court on the following points, namely, whether, under the provisions of Section 55 of the Abkari Act of 1877, the Collector can make a valid order of confiscation before the expiry of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated, without hearing the person who claims a right to them, and whether the plaintiffs were entitled to the damages awarded in the face of their admission that the goods were valueless at the time of seizure or confiscation in November, 1891.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships delivered judgment, upholding the decree of the Fourth Judge.

Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said: In this case I am of opinion that the learned Small Causes Court Judge's view of the proper construction to be given to Section 55, Act V of 1878, is correct. The provisions of this Act, it is to be remarked, are intended to be in protection of the subject. It is also to be borne in mind that they are of a highly penal nature. The court, therefore, will be very averse to anything like a strained construction, and one which tends to cut down the protection intended to be given to the public. To my mind, the language of the Section is sufficiently plain and intelligible. It may be that it would be more grammatical to have used "nor" instead of "or" in this sentence; but the meaning of the Section is clear. It is that both these conditions must be fulfilled before an order of confiscation can be made; and that this was the deliberate intention of the Legislature, I can very well believe. A month does not seem too long a period to provide before such a serious step as an order of confiscation is allowed to be taken. It is highly desirable that such an order as that should not be made in a hurry. The construction contended for the Advocate-General, I think, is a very vague construction, entailing a distinct straining of the language of the Section which, as I have already said, seems to be plain and intelligible as it stands. Why should the court so strain the language of the Section? I think no reason—certainly no sufficient reason—has been shown as to taking that course, if we are at liberty to take it. On these grounds, I think, the answer to the first question referred to us by the learned Fourth Judge should be in the negative.

Mr. Justice Farran said: I am quite of the same opinion. Now, the first provision of Section 55 is this "No order of confiscation shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated." That provision is in the broadest and the most imperative terms. It is a provision dealing with the condition of time. The second provision has nothing to do with the question of time. In such a section as this is—a section dealing with the condition to be observed before making an order of confiscation one would expect both these matters to be provided for—a provision as to time that must be allowed to elpase before such an order is made, and also a provision as to a claimant's right to be heard. Presumably therefore, the second provision is an addition to and not a substitution for the first provision. Is there any thing in the language used which overrides this presumption? On the contrary it is only by reading this section as perhaps a jurist might read it that room is left for any other construction. Using language, as is commonly used, the word "or" in a sentence constructed as this is, would as often be used as the word "nor," to which here, I think, it is clearly equivalent. The illustration put during the argument, I think, shows that you have to say to a child: "You are not to leave the house for an hour, or without your great coat." Can there be a shadow of doubt as to what is there meant? The propriety of the word "or" in a sentence so formed seems to be a peculiarity of the language is well shown by Green, J., in the Metropolitan Board of Works vs. Steed. In a sentence beginning with a negative, as this does, or is understood as repeating or carrying on that negative, *i.e.*, as equivalent to "nor." Certainly had the intention of the Legislature been otherwise you would have expected to have found the plain and imperative provision that "no order should be made within one month" cut down or qualified by words equally plain and unmistakable, and that one should not have been left to extract that intention by such a laboured and difficult progress of argument as with the words as they now stand.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISMISSAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff, a trustee of the Framjee Cowasjee fire-temple, situated in Churney Road, brought this suit to restrain the defendants, the managers of the fire-temple, from dismissing or attempting to dismiss Cursetjee Bejonjee, the high-priest of the fire-temple, or preventing him acting in such capacity. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that in consequence of the alleged immoral conduct of one Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Uslina, one of the "boi-denars" of the temple, several of the worshippers of the fire-temple in Churney Road complained to the high-priest and requested him to prevent Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Uslina from acting as a tender of the sacred fire, and that the high-priest having found the statements to be true dismissed the "boi denar." The defendants contended that the high-priest was not qualified to do so, as it interfered with their powers as managers and demanded the re-appointment of Nusserwanjee, and as he had refused to do so they had given him notice of dismissal from the 31st May last. The plaintiff contended the defendants had no right to dismiss the high-priest, and asked the Court to order that the defendants should be restrained from so dismissing him.

The defendants contended that the high-priest was their servant, and as such liable to dismissal. They did not believe the allegations against the "boi denar" to be true, and as the high-priest had exceeded his authority in dismissing Nusserwanjee he was called upon to reinstate the latter. This he had refused to do and had therefore been guilty of gross insubordination, in consequence of which the defendants had intimated that they would dismiss him as he had been neglectful of his duties. They held that they had the power of dismissing the high-priest and that the plaintiff had no right to interfere with them in the matter. The defendants asked that the suit be dismissed.

Mr. Lang opened the pleadings, but had not finished when the Court adjourned.

THE following anecdote of contemporary Indian history deserves to live, thinks the *Civil and Military Gazette*. When that fine corps, the Sirdar Rissala, or Imperial Service cavalry, of Jodhpur, were being organised a year or two ago, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining trumpeters. The profession of music is—for reasons obvious to those who know—looked down upon by the martial Rahtores of Jodhpur as a vile and degraded calling: and a British officer chanced to mention this difficulty to Sir Pratap, brother of the Maharaja, and Colonel of the Sirdar Rissala. Sir Pratap at once went down to the parade-ground, and in sight of all the men, became the first pupil of the trumpeter of the 11th Bengal Cavalry who had been sent down as instructor. Next day, when Sir Pratap attended for a second lesson, a dozen men were found, all blowing, clumsily but lustily, upon the despised instruments. Little things like these show how thoroughly the Native chiefs have thrown themselves into the idea of making their troops fit to fight for the Queen-Empress; but, instead of being printed in letters of gold among the chronicles of the Queen's rule in India, they are labelled "Confidential" and consigned to pigeon-holes. Of course, there is much that must be confidential and there is much that is freely published in the shape of Blue Books: but who reads Blue Books? and, for the rest, the Government of India is sinful in its waste of golden opportunities of producing popular annals which would, in wonder and dignity, more nearly approach the chronicles of the Kings of Israel than any work since written.

THE recent alterations to the railway bridge over the Ravi at Lahore has resulted in reducing the length of the bridge from ¾ to ⅓ of a mile. The girders for the new railway bridge will be laid on the same piers after the rains, when the old bridge will be made over to the Public Works Department for traffic.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Oriental Congress commenced its sittings on Monday.

CANADA has enforced quarantine regulations against immigrant vessels from European ports.

IT is reported, but requires confirmation, that cholera has broken out among the Kashmir troops marching for Gilgit.

THE Maharaja of Patiala's carriages, consisting of three saloons filled with gas lamps, made a successful trial trip yesterday between Colaba and Parel under the charge of Mr. Luard, Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Lewis, Carriage Superintendent, and Captain Clark.

THERE is believed to be no foundation for anxiety about Mr. Conway's safety in Baltistan, as the region where he is travelling is well to this side of the limit of British influence.

THE Viceroy's Council on Thursday considered the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of linking up the metre gauge railways in Northern India for over an hour, but the discussion was adjourned. The same fate befell another important Public Works case before the Council, whose time was probably largely taken by the consideration of the Frontier and Black Mountain questions.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued general orders on the subject of rifle thefts, warning troops that there are expert rifle thieves in every cantonment, and drawing attention to the severe punishment of six months' hard labour inflicted upon the private of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, through whose carelessness seven rifles were stolen in May last in Peshawar.

IT is considerably over a year ago now that Mr. J. Campbell Oman submitted his proposals to the Punjab Text Book Committee for the issue of a series of popular descriptions, fully and well illustrated, of her Majesty's vast and varied dominions. The idea seems to have been to enlist the services of educated natives in the preparation of such a work. On the invitation of the Committee, Mr. Oman consented to undertake the editing of the book, and the last that was heard of the scheme was the formation of the Sub-Committee, to deal with matters connected with the preparation. Up to date there have been no indications that Mr. Oman's idea has taken any practical form.

SOME time ago the Mandalay Municipality had its office goods seized under a distress warrant, and the creditor was said to have realised very little of his debt, and, according to this week's police reports the Calcutta Corporation is going to have a similar experience. A few days ago, says the contemporary, the Magistrate granted compensation to some taxpayers who had been vexatiously sued for municipal taxes for which they were not liable, and as no one seemed in a hurry to pay the compensation, distress warrants had to be taken out. What happened after that is not known. It may be that the responsible parties paid out of their own pockets, or perhaps the municipal dust-carts have to be sold up.

THE advent of a lady doctor as part of the Medical Staff of the Rawalpindi Civil Hospital appears to be a distinct boon to the female inhabitants of the city. As many as one hundred and forty patients have at times attended in the morning, and the average attendance of sick women and children has been over one hundred daily. All this is very satisfactory, writes a Lahore paper, but the Municipal Committee cannot expect such service for its sick at the absurd and paltry pay rate of Rs. 40 per mensem, all told, and including lodging allowance. Pay at so utterly insufficient a rate is mere "sweating," and should at once be put an end to. When the pay is doubled then it will reach a fair scale. An appointment which forces its incumbent to expend her personal income is hardly worth holding.

THE report on the recent investigation by the Military Accounts Department, Madras, of the serious defalcations committed by two clerks of the Pension Office at Trichinopoly, is now before the local administration. The *Madras Times* hears that amongst several points raised by the administration in connection with the procedure observed in the Accounts Department and in the office of the Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions for the audit and adjustment of the monthly accounts rendered by the officer in charge of Pensioners and Family Certificate Holders at Trichinopoly, it has been requested that the names of the several officers who held charge of the Pension Office at Trichinopoly since 1889, when it would appear that the embezzlements commenced, may be submitted, in order that the responsibility of such officers in the matter may be fixed to the extent to which each officer is respectively responsible.

WE all know Lady Elliott as a charming hostess, observes a writer in the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, whose genial hospitality is not confined only to the upper few, but embraces a far wider circle, yet very few have any conception of her charity and goodness of heart. Many of your readers will remember the unfortunate Miller children. The father, a worthless fellow, with a pension and other means of supporting his motherless little ones, ran away to Australia and left them to an aged and poverty-stricken grandmother—herself mainly supported by charity—and the mercy of a cold world. The world, however, is not nearly as bad as it is thought to be, as kind friends—(Mr. and Mrs. Christison, poor Mr. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis) continued to help the unfortunate family until the grandmother—Mrs. Dunne—died, and then sent one of the orphans to sea, another to a training school and a third, a little girl, to the European Female Asylum. The sailor boy returned in bad health as the hard life and exposure were too much for him, and Mr. Cary, the General Manager of the D.-H. Railway—may his shadow never grow less—has taken him as an apprentice in the Teendaria Workshops. The girl is doing well at school and Lady Elliott has, with her usual goodness, set up the other boy, who is not in good health, for a change to the Shrubbery preparatory to his enlisting as a drummer in the "Buffs."

ALTHOUGH some 6,000 natives have joined the Currency Association, the Vernacular press in Lower Bengal is opposed to a gold standard being introduced into India. The arguments advanced against the change are: 1st, that it will decrease the value of the rupee to ten or twelve annas; 2ndly, it will be a great loss to the zemindars, who will have to pay rent to the Government in gold, but must receive rent from ryots in silver; 3rdly, it will thus be a violation of the condition in the permanent settlement which laid down that the zemindars would have to pay their rent to the Government in silver; 4thly, if the Government make no alternative of this condition in the permanent settlement, it will itself be a great loser. A Calcutta vernacular journal predicts that if the gold standard be introduced into India, every Indian will bring in his stock of silver to the Government Currency office and exchange it for gold coins, and the result will be that the Government will be rendered bankrupt in a few days.

OF late, observes a contributor to the *Saturday Evening Journal*, many new, bright rupees have come into his hands, and he wonders whether the experience of other persons has been the same. Is it possible, he asks, that holders of silver are all sending it to the Mint in order to be rid of it should a limited Coinage Bill be shortly passed? The Mint authorities must know, and if the country is being flooded with rupees, the matter deserves consideration.

A CONTEMPORARY learns from Jherruck that a most sensational tragedy occurred there the other day, in which two women of the Bunnia caste committed suicide. It appears that these women were the wives of the two sons of a rich Bunnia, and that for some reason or other they quarrelled, and eventually threw themselves into the Indus and were drowned. The body of one woman has been discovered with jewellery worth Rs. 500 found upon it; but a search for the remains of her sister-in-law, who is supposed to have had jewellery on her to the amount of Rs. 800, when she committed suicide, has proved unsuccessful.

THE LORD HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE weather after a week of almost continuous rain fortunately cleared up on Monday afternoon, and the first two matches of the above tournament were played off on the Poona Gymkhana ground, which was, however, in a very slippery condition and tumbles, some of them ludicrous in the extreme, were the order of the day. There was a very large concourse of spectators.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

Goal.—Pte. Tomlinson: Backs—Privates Surtill and Clifford: Half Backs—Privates Hare, Beresford and Ellis: Centre Forward—Private Lee: Right Wing—Privates Holmes and Matthews; Left Wing—Privates Bates and Hewitt (Captain).

2ND DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

Goal.—Lce.-Corpl. McCann; Backs—Lce.-Corpl. Meehan and Private Ashwell; Half Backs—Private Yates, Private Hillary and Private McMahon; Centre Forward—Private Chatterton (Captain); Right Wing—Lce.-Corpl. Anderby and Private Solary: Left Wing—Lce.-Corpl. Hornsby and Private Carter.

Capt. Hon. French, Gloster Regt., Colonel Merriman.—Umpires and Line-keepers.

Surgn.-Captain Trask.—Time-keeper.

The toss resulted in a win for the Durhams, who elected to play with the wind. In the first 5 minutes a good shot on the part of the Cheshires was splendidly fisted out by the Goal-keeper of the Durhams, who took the ball straight away with a rush into their opponents' 25. An appeal for hands by the Cheshires was allowed, and a second appeal for hands close up against the Durham's gaol was again ably stopped by the Goal-keeper. The Durhams followed this up by taking the ball well up into the Cheshire's half, where a third free kick for a foul was allowed to the "acorns;" a splendid shot by the right wing of the Durham's was put back by the Goal-keeper of the Cheshire's, whose right wing, in return brought the leather down with a rush, only to be taken back and then brought down again by the left wing whose shot at goal was again stopped in a masterly manner. "Hands" were allowed for the "Light Bobs" in the middle of the ground, but the Cheshires brought it straight down, and a couple of good shots were again put in, only to be stopped, however, and the Durham's going with a rush scored the first point in the tournament with a corner from which they failed to score. The Cheshires had their revenge for this, however, as coming down the centre forwards made an excellent shot, which unfortunately went the wrong side of the upright. After some desultory play the Durham's got the ball into their opponents' 25, and continued to press their opponents' scoring another corner. A good run by the left wing of the Cheshire relieved this but only temporarily, as the right wing of the Durhams entered a splendid shot which unfortunately struck the cross bar. The ball then was brought straight down by the Cheshires, and being put away resulted in a corner for them. Some pretty play on the right wing of the Durham's took the ball up to the Cheshires' 25, but it was quickly sent back again and a goal seemed imminent, but a call of their side saved it. The Cheshires now pressed, the Durhams hard kicking the ball well in their opponents' 25; at the call of half time neither side had gained any advantage.

On resuming play Captain Vidal relieved Captain Hon. French of the flag. The Durhams kicked off and the Cheshires playing up well pressed them somewhat closely, gaining a corner which however proved barren. A good run down by the left wing of the Durham's was ably stopped by the Cheshire's back, and the ball was soon in the Durham's quarters again and a free kick to their opponents' close in resulted in a goal for the Cheshires. Directly the ball was started again the Cheshires continued to press their adversaries hard, and some smart play was exhibited on both sides until the Light Infantry ran away well down into the Cheshires' half, but it was of no avail, and the ball was quickly brought back again, and a couple of shots by the Cheshire centre forward were splendidly stopped by the Goal-keeper, who was kept fully employed for the next few minutes until a good run by the left wing of the Durham's put the leather in the centre of the ground again, and carrying it on the centre and left put in an excellent shot which, however, the Cheshires' Goal-keeper successfully negotiated, and some combined play away for the sides met with an expression of disapprobation from the spectators. The Durhams still kept their opponents' backs very busy until some smart passing on the right wing of the Cheshires brought the ball to the other end of the field, and an extremely pretty bit of fast play, culminating in an excellent shot by Pte. Bates scored the second goal for the Cheshires. On the sphere being set in motion again the Durhams made a determined effort to retrieve their fallen fortunes, but the effort was fruitless, and the game which was an extremely fast one throughout terminated in a win for Cheshires by 2 goals to *nil*.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS VS. 26TH FIELD BATTERY.

Lancashire Fusiliers.

Goal.—Pte. Maclaren. Backs—Ptes. Lovell and Bates. Half Backs—Ptes. Kitchen, McDowell and McDermott, Right Wing Forwards—Ptes. Edwards and Morris; Centre—Lieut. Newnham; Left Wing—Ptes. Dwyer and Myerscroft.

26th Field Battery.

Goal.—Dr. Hunt. Backs—Drs. Whiley and Boyle. Half Backs—Grs. Pratt, Mein, and Hicks. Right Wing Forwards—Bombr. Viggars and Gr. Browne. Centre—Dr. Entwhistle. Left Wing—Gr. Downes and Dr. Cattanach.

The Gunners won the toss and elected to play with the wind, and for the first three or four minutes the game was confined to the centre of the ground, but some capital play on the part of Lieut. Newnham resulted in a goal for his side in the first five minutes, and play had hardly recommenced before a second shot had the same effect. The Fusiliers "penning" the Gunners hardly for the time being, but a good piece of play by the Centre Forward of the Battery took the ball for the first time into the Fus. half, from whence, however, it quickly returned, only to be taken back, and the Gunners in their turn now proceeded to press their opponents, keeping the leather well in their twenty-five, but an allowed claim of hands for the latter turned the tables on them for a little while; the attack, however, of the Fusiliers was ably withstood, and some first-class passing on the part of the Battery very nearly put a different complexion on the game, as a shot by their centre forward only just fouled. A spell of even play on both sides now followed, the Artillery having the better of it. If anything one of their forwards making an excellent shot which was only just averted; the game continued in their favour for some time, as they pressed the 20th hard until a good run on the part of the left wing brought the ball down into the Gunners' 25 again, when half-time was called. On resuming play, the Forwards played up smartly, and for a while the Battery Gaol-keeper had all his work cut out to save a disastrous defeat, but he managed to stop several very difficult shots, which Lieut. Newnham put in just at this time, and some capital all-round play followed, the Gunners apparently being content to act on the purely defensive, while the Lancashires did all they knew to increase their score. Suddenly, however, the Gunners broke away, and playing up in capital style they carried the leather right down the ground and scored a goal for the Battery amid plaudits from the spectators; from then until the whistle sounded the play was fast and furious, both sides doing all they knew to score again but without success. The Lancashire Fusiliers thus won by 2 goals to 1. Considering the number of men available from a battery and a regiment respectively, we consider that the Artillery played well and pluckily throughout, and although defeated they are in no wise to be blamed.—*Deccan Herald.*

MAJOR HENDERSON, Instructor in Tactics at Sandhurst, who had the good fortune to be allowed to be present at the last autumn manœuvres of the French army, testifies to the kindness and courtesy of all ranks of French officers, from the generals downward, towards the little party of six English officers of which he was one. Not the slightest difficulty was made in allowing them to see all that was to be seen, or in answering questions and giving information. "After the pleasant time spent in Champagne," Major Henderson is naturally reluctant to criticise. His impressions appear, however, on the whole to have been highly favourable, and one thing, he observes, may certainly be said of the French staff. That is, that they proved themselves fully equal to the task of concentrating, feeding, and moving one hundred thousand men in a confined space, and also in dispersing them without delay to their respective garrisons.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AT ALLAHABAD.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place on Saturday last at the offices of this paper, when the literary, clerical, and printing staffs of the "Morning Post," numbering over three hundred, waited on Mr. T. G. Pike, and presented him with a congratulatory address on his having assumed the proprietorship of that journal. The address which was neatly executed on vellum, was placed on a silken blue and red cushion, with trimmings to match, the centre bearing an appropriate inscription worked in shaded crewel flosse-silk. The rooms in which the presentation was held were very tastefully arranged and decorated, at one end of which was erected a dais, where seats were provided for the members of the staff and their guests. To further mark the auspicious occassion, a purse was subscribed for by the staff and employes as a thank-offering to be devoted to a local charity.

On the proprietor taking his seat, Mr. W. A. McLaughlin, the Assistant Editor and Superintendent, rose and read the following address:—

Thomas George Pike, Esq., Proprietor and Editor, The "Morning Post."

SIR,—We, the undersigned, members of the staff and establishment of the "Morning Post," venture to offer you our earnest and heart-felt congratulations on your having become the proprietor of the Press and Paper, and pray that you may long be spared to enjoy the fruits of your many years of anxious toil and labour devoted in all singleness of heart to a noble public cause. Reward is sweet at all times; but we are all the more gratified to observe that in your case it has not only justly come, but come in the fulness of time, when your onward path has been smoothened of all difficulties; and you have before you a field of peace and prosperity, secured alone by a rigid adherence to economy and good and righteous management of your property. There are many among us who look back with pardonable pride and thankfulness, from the present aspect, to the days past, when all the obstacles, naturally and invariably opposed to a new venture, surrounded us, and at times with perilous vehemence. Throughout these vicissitudes, now happily buried in the bosom of the past, we have ever seen in you the true type of the Briton, toiling along quietly and steadily towards the goal of success regardless of the shoals and quicksands ahead. The old adage that example is better than precept has been proved true in your case times out of mind, and we are thankful to think that we have had in you a guide, master, and friend whose footsteps and principles it has been a privilege and a pleasure to us to follow. In you now we look up to an employer who, though strict, is kind and just; and we trust that in the years to come we may continue, severally and combinedly, to cement that bond between us which has encouraged us to work through all our difficulties.

Munshi Mahomed Raza Khan, the foreman printer of the News Department, on behalf of the printers read an address in Urdu, after which Mr. T. G. Pike made the following reply:—

Mr. McLaughlin, members of the literary, clerical and printing staffs,—I need hardly say that I am extremely gratified at the very kind address of congratulation with which you have presented me. This enterprise, as you rightly say, has had its vicissitudes. At one period of its existence just before I was summoned by telegraph from England to resume control, it was in imminent danger of total collapse, and I look upon those days as marking the real crisis in the life of the "Morning Post," for ever since then we have made steady and eminently satisfactory progress on all sides. The number of subscribers has almost doubled in the last eighteen months, the income from advertisements shows an increase far beyond our anticipations, and the general business connected with the "Morning Post," printing works has advanced by leaps and bounds. Bills and posters have been produced in the Job Department, under the supervision of Mr. Cookson, that would do credit to the best London firms, and I can quite believe that the monster bills that have recently adorned the hoardings of this station caused something like a sensation amongst those who did not know how they were done. (Cheers.) But let me return to your address. You express therein, as many of you have done to me privately, the pleasure you feel at settling down to your labours under a captain in whom you have implicit trust. I think I may fairly claim to have guided the good ship "Morning Post," out of the troubled waters, marked by discouraging loss, into the safe haven of surplus harbour; and the outlook for a prosperous cruise could hardly be more hopeful. I trust we may, as long as life lasts, remain in the same boat together. I must add, in conclusion that I have been deeply touched by the loyal attachment of every one connected with the "Morning Post" printing works. I sincerely hope that it may become even stronger, and that nothing may occur to disturb that cordial feeling between employer and employe that is so necessary for the strength and maintenance of the enterprise, great or small, with which they may happen to be connected. Gentlemen, I once more thank you with all my heart for your very kind address. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. McLaughlin then ventured to offer a few remarks on the assertion made by Mr. Pike that "the "Morning Post" had been safely guided into a haven of prosperity," and asked the members of the establishment not to suppose for a moment that because success had been achieved they could now afford to rest on their oars. The work before them was still a gigantic one and afforded large scope for the display of energy and intellect. "My worthy and respected chief," said the speaker, "has fully 25 hours' work out of the daily 24, if that were possible. In my dual position of assistant editor and superintendent of the press I have quite enough to do to teach me that the rule 'Let every man mind his own business' is an excellent one to follow." Every piboy, compositor, reader and clerk can in his own sphere contribute his quota to the further advancement of the concern, and the most successful way for the achievement of such advancement is for all to unite in one common cause, namely, loyalty and devotion to their employer and a determined and combined effort to secure his best interests. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The establishment then adjourned to the editorial chambers where refreshments were liberally provided, and after sundry toasts had been pledged they dispersed in right good humour, the day being recognised as a general holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain G Brown, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE s s St Fillans, 1,937 tons, Captain E D Fitz-Gerald, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst from Cardiff (9th August), with a cargo of 3,792 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is a list of passengers per s s Asia (Anchor Line sailed from Liverpool (11th August), expected in Bombay harbour this morning:—Mr Abbott, Mrs and Mr Cummins, Miss E B Marshall, Mr and Mrs Forbes and 2 children, Mr Cruickshank, J A Whitehead and Lieut Hefferman.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hunter, Mr Waller, Mr H J Loudon and 135 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo, Surgeon-Captain Basu and Lt Peek as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, Sept 3.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
" Henzada, Brown, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
23	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
24	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
25	Etolia s	Jones	Liverpool.
	Sirdhana s	Black	Moulmein.
26	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
28	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
23	Congo s	Rogers	Hull.
24	Purulia s	Gillet	Bombay.
25	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
27	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
	Albion s	Race	Antwerp.
28	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
29	Etolia s	Jones	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Melbridge, Ward, Ralli Brothers, (not known.)
" Indra, Lester, Bryan Durant & Co., for Hull.
" Sirdhana, Black, M Mackenzie & Co., (not known).

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—1 hogshead whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.
Clan MacNeil s—45 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Kirby Hall s—4 cases toys, Mahomed Hajee Gunee; 20 bales paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—3 cases medicine, Bright and Co; 1 case medicine, Treacher and Co; 7 cases condensed milk, E M Abdoolally.
Almora s—13 cases medicine, Bright and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—27 cases papers, A H Essoobhoy; 74 packages papers, S A S Dawood.
Achille s—5 cases gold paper, Byramjee Shapurjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Kirby Hall s—450 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arcadia s—48 cases brandy, P N Kerawalla and Co.
Netherby Hall s—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—15 cases santonin, D M Daboo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LONDON.

Pininsular s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 10 cwts moye teeth and 31 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, E Passia and Co; 1 bale skins, M J Vullibhoy; 157 cwts aloe-fibre, Tyabjee and Co; 1 case woollen chudders, David Sassoon and Co; 35 bales hides and skins, W A Graham and Co; 44 bales skins, O H Hassam; 6 cwts peacock feathers, J M Remtoola 9 bales skins, C Essa and Co.
La Seyne s—1,289 lbs nutmeg and 350 lbs mace, L Soorjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—95 lbs rosa oil, Bertie, Smith and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Flascheck and Co; 495 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 10 cwts gum, M Lalljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Zulu s—1,200 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.
Worsley Hall s—2,001 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Commander s—1,800 cwts horns, Prior de Saone and Co.
La Seyne s—3,000 cwts mustardseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—916 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 169 cwts wheat, Ebram Abdoola; 22 cwts cudoo, 101 cwts bdellium, and 52 cwts cloves, Quan Lun Kaoo; 196 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.
Maria Teresa s—55 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Oriental and W Co; 50 bales twist The Bombay National Manufacturing Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Brindisi s—50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests, opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 177 chests opium, Bo and P S N Co; 8¼ chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 25 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19¼ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi ss—20 bales twist, Cowasjee Bross; 50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 209 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 101½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 80, chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 78 chests opium, E J Ebraham; 20 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, E Hurjiwandas.
Maria Teresa s—6 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, B M H Abdool Rehman.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered....	109 06	88 46	86 53	85 80
Tuesday, September 6 ...	0 82	0 36	0 34	0 8
Total ...	109 88	88 82	86 87	85 88
Total fall to 6th September 1891	80 86	68 31	68 55	68 50
Total fall to 6th September 1890	68 31	71 64	69 58	56 77

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 21 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st August to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, at August to date.
Delhi	29·593	S E	5	91·1	77·1	89	0·16	20·70	−2·22
Agra	29·615	S E	6	87·6	76·5	81	...	16·23	−5·16
Cawnpore..	29·686	W	3	87·0	77·1	81	...	29·26	..
Allahabad...	29·654	W	4	89·0	78·3	77	...	28·59	+0·49
Jhansi	29·643	S W	6	86·4	73·2	79	0·05	33·19	+6·69
Jacobabad..	29·531	E	3	105·4	83·6	62	..	4·11	+1·26
Karachi....	29·610	W S W	15	89·0	77·8	83	...	11·51	+5·76
Jeypore	29·563	S E	5	81·6	72·5	96	0·13	40·22	+15·29
Ajmere	29·511	S E	9	78·2	72·6	95	0·37	14·15	−5·40
Deesa	29·501	W	21	79·1	72·3	95	5·87	32·84	+9·54
Bhuj	29·591	W	29	86·9	74·9	92	0·34	...	...
Rajkot	29·643	W	17	79·9	73·7	88	0·18	19·09	−6·80
Veraval....	29·736	W S W	21	79·0	77·3	89	...	11·91	...
Neemuch ..	29·548	S W	23	78·2	75·1	91	0·22	24·31	−1·66
Indore......	29·683	S S W	9	75·0	69·6	89	0·02	25·59	−0·12
Saugor	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
Jubbulpore.	29·747	S W	3	85·9	73·1	86	0·03	43·12	−5·57
Hoshangabad	29·713	S	8	83·3	72·7	86	0·22	45·15	−0·15
Khandwa..	..	S	6	80·2	72·7	88	0·08	37·05	+13·03
Raipur	29·733	W S W	6	85·0	74·1	87	..	40·87	−0·75
Nagpur	29·772	S W	9	82·4	72·4	83	0·62	35·82	−1·79
Amraoti....	29·766	W S W	8	79·5	66·8	81	0·27	32·50	+6·22
Akola......	29·769	N W	7	86·0	70·7	81	0·12	37·49	+12·27
Surat	29·691	S W	F	80·0	74·5	89	0·95	47·84	+13·27
Malegaon..	29·741	W S W	10	80·9	70·2	93	0·09	21·61	+5·70
Bombay ..	29·815	W S W	16	81·8	76·4	88	0·13	85·81	+22·33
Poona......	29·821	W	17	79·6	67·9	77	0·09	24·52	+9·30
Sholapur ..	29·824	W S W	14	87·7	67·1	73	..	17·99	−1·68
Ratnagiri...	29·846	S W	9	82·9	76·9	89	0·36	124·58	+31·90
Belgaum ..	29·899	W N W	..	74·3	65·3	92	0·45	39·36	+7·51
Goa	29·928	N W	11	84·1	74·4	91	0·16	114·51	...
Karwar	29·913	N E	3	82·2	73·3	93	0·36	112·93	+5·39
Mangalore..	29·959	S W	2	84·3	74·9	89	0·42	99·20	+0·75
Calicut	29·977	N W	7	85·7	75·1	92	1·3	97·21	+16·93
Cochin	29·980	N E	M	86·2	72·7	85	0·09	78·85	+10·61
Bangalore..	29·974	W S W	6	79·2	61·5	90	...	15·91	+1·59
Secunderabad	29·850	W	14	86·1	69·9	77	...	28·47	+8·19
Masuliptm..	29·828	W N W	10	91·6	77·1	73	...	26·96	+7·42
Bellary	29·896	W	9	85·4	71·9	78	0·25	13·57	+6·88
Cuddapah..	29·892	W N W	..	82·0	76·3	74	..	25·10	+13·15
Madras	29·885	W	10	92·2	78·6	85	..	22·61	+10·29
Coimbatore.	29·930	S W	6	90·3	70·8	82	..	4·96	+0·44
Trichinopoly	29·906	W S W	7	99·1	76·8	58	..	13·24	+4·93
Negapatam.	29·890	S S W	4	94·0	75·2	65	..	9·38	+1·06
Colombo ...	29·986	S W	9	85·5	78·5	73	...	9·67	−10·75

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·34 (109·06); E. G. H. = 0·34 (86·79); G. T. H. = 0·36 (86·02): C. P. = 0·13 (85·81).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Neemuch and a brisk fall at Jacobabad, the barometic changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular in all districts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the neighbourhood of Deesa and Ajmere. The baric gradients are very steep to the north of Lat. 19° while to its south they are moderately steep. The winds to the north of Lat. 18° are cyclonic, while in the remaining districts they are from the south-west, north-west and north-east. The force has been high in Gujarat and Central India and fresh to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Bhuj, 28 at Neemuch, 20 at Dessa and Secunderabad, and 14 at Amoraoti, Akola and Karwar. The maximum and minimum temperature variations continue to be small and irregular in all districts except at Neemuch, Ajmere, Deesa, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon and Bellary, where the maximum is from 5 to 10° below the mean. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at at Bangalore. The air is very damp over the greater part of the country except over a small portion of the North-West Provinces and the Madras Presidency, where it is dry. The skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·30") and light to moderate showers at Bellary, Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Neemuch, Indore, Bhuj, Ajmere, Jhansi and Delhi. Deesa reports heavy rain (5·87") and at Mount Abu nearly 16 inches of rain has fallen since yesterday morning. The cyclonic storm, whose centre lay yesterday between Deesa and Neemuch, has moved slowly westwards and is now central over Deesa. The baric gradients around the depression are very steep, and high wind velocities with heavy rain may be expected at and in the neighbourhood of the centre. Judging from the wind directions and the pressure anomalies, the disturbance will probably move into Rajputana. The weather on and off the North Konkan, Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar coasts is still unsettled, and strong squally winds are probable. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a-quarter times steeper than usual, while that between Karwar and Bombay is now twice its average strength; hence, conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers all along that coast. The heavy rainfall at Mount Abu and Deesa and in the surrounding districts is likely to continue, and floods are to be expected in Gujarat and in the Sabarmati River. In all other districts (except Sind and a small portion of the Madras Presidency) conditions continue to be generally favourable for rain in light or moderate showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The depression which has been traced across India has moved very slowly north-westward, and the centre lies near Jodhpur. The barometer consequently is falling in North-West India, rising in central parts of the country and in the West of the Peninsula. An independent barometric fall is reported in north to east India, the decrease being brisk in Burma and Lower Bengal, and a fresh depression is appearing as Burma. A shallow depression lies also over Bengal. Wind is cyclonic in North-West India, Bengal, and Burma, and westerly across the Peninsula and central parts of India. The temperature is low for the season almost everywhere, but particularly in central stations. No rain has fallen in Sind, and very little in Madras, elsewhere the amounts are generally light or moderate and scattered, but heavy in the south of Rajputana and North-West Himalayas and their neighbourhood. Mount Abu has received sixteen, Deesa six, and Simla five inches of rain.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CLOTHING, BOOTS, HATS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Haji Haroon Ebrahim & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. Durrant, a quantity of first class clothing, boots, hats, &c., made from the best materials, consisting of ties, scarfs, white and silk handkerchiefs, undervests, short drawers, dressing gown, silk and white shirts, Chesterfield overcoats, tweed coat, felt helmet, socks, shoes, hats, braces, dress suits, sepoys' coats, &c.
Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, September 7, 1892.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow and Chawl at Bellasis Junction Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 224 of 1889.

Esmail Ebrahim and others..................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Allabux Ebrahim and others ....Defendants.

By order of Esmail Khairaz, the receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to consent Decree passed herein on the 16th day of March, 1891, Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following undermentioned properties :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari ground, with the bungalow, godowns, with a chawl of 8 big shops standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road Junction, outside the Fort of Bombay, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Company's Shop, Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3302, Street No. 2 1 (1) Street Bellasis Road, and containing by admeasurement 1711 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the ground of Jew Jaberial, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, on the west partly by the ground of Jew Jaberial and partly by the ground of Hira Ukerda and on the East by the property of Harjee Jamal.

And the above bungalow is let to Messrs. Treacher and Company for a lease of 20 years at the monthly rent of Rupees 100, and rent for chawl is Rs. 100 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, September 7, 1892. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, Millinery, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Silks, Velvets, Cashmeres, Woolen and Cotton Piece-Goods, Silk Gauze, Nets, Tulles, Laces, Ribbons, Buttons, Flowers, Feathers, Wings, Aigrettes, Embroidered Costumes, Robes, Bows, Cloaks, Gauze Shirts, Dresses, Vests, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Socks, Stockings, Gloves, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Shop and Office Furniture, Treasury Safe by Jones Brothers, Sewing Machines, Figure Busts, Cheval Glasses, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Robert Taylor, an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and on THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst, at 1 p.m. on each day, on the premises at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the Millinery, Drapery, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.
The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 7, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Lukhmidass Morarjee, the assignee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Purdesi Luxman Meghajee Aheer Gowli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of February, 1885, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Toolseedas Ludha of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Luxman Meghajee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 33, and now under No. 43, containing by admeasurement 395 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2881, and standing in the name of the said Purdesi Luxman Meghajee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Duncan Road, on the west by the property of Keshow Kurson, on the north by vacant ground belonging to Shaikh Boolun Butcher, and on the south by the house of Alladin Jeewajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the management of the estate of the late G. H. Carstensen, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Victoria Guardens, Byculla, the valuable and handsome drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned Mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, books, and also a handsome glass-fronted brougham as good as new, a powerful by Arab horse, 14-3, 6 years old, set of harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GAS ENGINE AND GRINDING MACHINE.

Under instructions from Messrs Geyer & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following machinery on account and at the risk of Messrs. Duke and Sons.

One large gas engine by Messrs. J. B. Barker & Co., of Birmingham, complete, fitted up and in working order; also a large grinding machine by R. A. Lister, of Dursley, also fitted up and in working order.

The above machinery is now on view at the above establishment.

BOILER COMPOSITION FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

9 Hogsheads } The "Greset" boiler composition weighing
20 Barrels. } about 195 cwts.

In lots to suit purchasers

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co., and Messrs. Nensy Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khediza Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, ware-houses and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of the old Nagpada Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, new No. 76, old Survey Nos. 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No. 3099, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial-ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road, or Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kalianjee and Manumeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kalu Mahadoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narronjee Bhicajee, Raghoo and Dhondoo Wagmarya, and partly by the burial-ground and Durga belonging to Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Mogul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. R. Duxbury, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at "The Towers," Middle Colaba, early in October next, the whole of the valuable household furniture, billiard-table, carriages, horses, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, September 7, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office.

A quantity of intestate property.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Hajee Adam Latiff—

C F & Co. 93 } S 828—1 case containing tin toys and trumpets.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Powerful bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Strong-built Victoria with removable coach box.
1 Handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNITED SERVICE STORES COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 285 of 1892 (The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited vs. John Edward Kees), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of the above company, consisting of provision, stores, wines, liquors, shop-furniture, show cases, bycicles, perfumery, cupboards, shelves, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, September 7, 1892.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac ; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates :—
Quarter Plate .... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4¾ ...... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ...... 5 Annas per Copy.
Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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PRICE................ Rs. 6.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6.

BAR SILVER on London remained yesterday, at last Thursday's price of 38⅛d. per oz.; and from New York no fresh quotation is to hand, yesterday having been a holiday in that city. Rupee Securities in London were unchanged at £62⅛. Both Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97 and 106½, respectively, *ex-div.* The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 100½ ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·18.

The Wheat Market was rather lower, both No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi having been quoted ½d. per cental less than on Friday, at 6s. 4½d., and 6s. 2½d. per cental, Ex Quay, respectively. Linseed was still unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans was still 3 15-16d., and Surats and Arrivals were unchanged. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady, with more business doing.

A small local business has been done in Cotton to-day, the reported purchases by the Mills having aggregated 450 bales, consisting of 200 Mulkapore, at Rs. 176½ ; 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 166 ; and 100 Indore Ginned, at Rs. 174¼ per candy. Exporters have again taken nothing, and the tone of the market has been quiet, with prices unchanged.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone, in sympathy with the course of the market on the other side, and only a small business has been transacted ; prices, however, are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, the market having been steady at an advance of ¼ anna in *Linseed* and half-an anna in *Rapeseed*, our quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	7-3-0	"
" " Cawnpore	6-15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0	"
" Red	6-4-6 to Rs. 6-5-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	148	bales.
Wheat	13,679	cwts.
Linseed	1,638	"
Rapeseed	2,164	"
Poppyseed	519	"
Castorseed	1,645	"
Rice	905	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and the lack of demand for tonnage continues. Business has been done, for prompt shipment, at 9s. 6d. per ton for Seeds to Marseilles ; at 10s. for Wheat to Liverpool ; and at 13s. for Seeds to Dunkirk.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, without, however, attracting buyers ; and for Credits 1s. 2⅞d. was again named for ready three months' sight Bills, at which a few small lots came out. For next year, rates remained the same, say, 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16 to 1s. 3d. for three months' sight Credits ; but the business passing still continues small, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2¾ to 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·55 ¼ to ½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and the cash price of Fours has moved up to 104 1-16, while for this month's account 103⅞ has become the rate, the market having left off at their quotations ; with 101½ to ¾ quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are neglected to a great extent ; and beyond a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 2½ in Lukmidas Cotton Mill Shares ; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, and Rs. 2½ in New Indian Press shares, at our revised quotations, we have no change to note this evening.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended August 27, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	2,15,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of railway	66	129	2	197
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	7,55,980	13,44,266	36,037	21,36,283
Total for 8 weeks.	8,66,980	15,59,266	40,037	24,66,283
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,07,754	2,35,831	6,283	3,49,868
Per mile of Ry do.	64	141	4	209
Total to corresponding date do.	8,87,411	19,18,971	44,400	28,50,812

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 19,863
Ditto to date .... " 3,84,529

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended August 27, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	63,000	1,17,000	4,000	1,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	254	9	410
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	5,33,956	5,64,891	35,753	11,39,603
Total for 8 weeks.	6,06,956	6,81,894	39,753	13,28,603
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	70,211	1,21,650	1,368	1,93,209
Per mile of Ry do.	152	264	3	419
Total to corresponding date do.	5,55,599	7,73,392	31,289	13,60,280

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 4,209
Do. to date .... " 31,677

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	2	10 p.m.	6	1
Teheran	6	1	15 p.m.	..	45
Suez	6	2	35 p.m.	..	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 6th September, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	31	...	1
" Madras	2	21	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown. Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

SILVA—ROCHA.—September 6, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Bombay, by the Very Rev. Canon A. M. de Faria, Joseph da Silva to Ignez, daughter of the late Custodio Caetano da Rocha, of Colvalle, Bardez, Goa.—(No Cards.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

HAMMOND—August 31, the wife of A J Hammond, District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, of a son.
RYALL—August 27, at Bakloh, the wife of Lieut E C Ryall, 4th Gurkhas, of a son.

DEATH.

WEBB—August 26, at "Oakwood Villa," Simla, Beryl Cameron, the dearly loved daughter of Henry W Webb, aged 8 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.

COLONEL HENDERSON'S report of the working of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department in the year 1891 has just been issued. On the first of January last year, 658 dacoits, whose names were on the rolls of the department as professional, were still at large. During the year, 159 more were denounced by approvers, raising the total to 817. Of these only sixty-seven were arrested and forty-nine more struck off the register on account of old age, which it appears compels dacoits, like other professionals, to retire from business. The number of dacoits remaining at large, whose names were on the roster on the last day of the year, amounted to 658. Besides these past masters in dacoity 2,408 persons were on the "unnumbered register" of the Department strongly suspected, on evidence which is insufficient to warrant arrest, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, not strong enough to secure conviction. If further evidence be procured against these men, they will be promoted to the register of professional dacoits. It would be a mistake to suppose that the list of scoundrels at large and of suspects exhausts the numbers of those who engage in the lucrative trade of dacoity. It is a trade which is not more dangerous to those engaging in it than many others which honest men follow with less hope of reward. In the 539 cases of dacoity which occurred, or rather were reported, in the Native States last year, 7,683 dacoits were engaged, and of these the Native States convicted only two hundred and sixty-one. The dacoits found it necessary to kill thirty-three of their victims and to wound two hundred and ninety-six—a butcher's bill which compares dubiously with that of the previous year, when they put twenty-six to death, while they wounded three hundred and seventy-nine. Thus it will be seen that the number of dacoits who have suffered by the hand of the law by no means equalled the number of the killed and wounded who suffered at their hands ; while their gross takings amounted to nearly four lakhs and a half of rupees, with three hundred and sixty cattle, seventeen camels, clothes, utensils, ornaments, jewellery, and sundries. The takings were considerable, while they only lost by "recovery," Rs. 12,000, 380 cattle, and four camels, with one sword and sundries. The average value of property taken in each of the three hundred cases of dacoity in Central India was Rs. 881, the total being Rs. 2,37,759. In Rajputana, ninety-three cases gave a total value of Rs. 47,741, the average being, Rs. 819. Dacoity is least lucrative in Hyderabad, Deccan, including the Berars, where 206 dacoities secured property valued at Rs. 1,60,000, giving an average of Rs. 733 per case. The dacoities were committed in nearly every case by bands of men armed with swords and guns, pistols, spears—in fact with every variety of weapon that came to hand. The Bhils use primitive bows and arrows.

In the State of Jeypore two villages were attacked and travellers robbed on the high road by parties of dacoits, Rajputs by caste, armed with swords and clubs. Some were mounted and the rest on foot. One hundred and seventy-five dacoits were out ; the property they plundered amounted to Rs. 4,655 of which none was recovered. One victim was killed and another wounded ; of the dacoits three were arrested and convicted, so that one hundred and seventy-two of those concerned escaped scotfree with considerable booty. In Jhalawar, five dacoities were perpetrated by sixty-four persons armed with guns, swords, and clubs, who obtained property amounting to Rs. 1,461, of which Rs. 51 were recovered. There were no arrests, and of course no convictions. Four of the cases were committed on the high road, and the other in a village, where a woman was branded, doubtless in the hope of compelling her to disclose where property was to be found. In Bikaneer, ninety-nine dacoits effected fifteen robberies, obtaining property amounting to nearly eight thousand rupees, and fifteen camels, two of which, and three hundred rupees were recovered. Eight arrests were made. The dacoits were Rajputs, Brahmins, Sikhs, and others. They were generally mounted, and all were armed with swords and clubs. These cases and numerous others occurred in Rajputana. One hundred and fifteen cases were reported from the Native States, and twenty-three in Ajmere district, where the number usually does not exceed two or three in the year. The severe scarcity resulting from drought in that district and in other parts of Rajputana no doubt contributed to the number of dacoities, which the extensive migration of the population, usual in times of scarcity, would facilitate. In Central India the number of dacoities reported from the Native States was a hundred and ninety-four, against three hundred in the year 1890, the value of the plunder being Rs. 1,71,000 as against Rs. 2,38,000. The Department, however, sees reason to doubt the completeness of the returns from the Native States. Every year a large number of unreported cases of dacoity are brought to light by inquiries of the department based on the confessions of approvers. One hundred and one such cases were discovered during the year. The number of reported cases from Gwalior was fifty-eight, and that State is credited with making considerable efforts to suppress the crime ; but the Department are not permitted to make inquiries and test the success obtained. Some years ago when the average number reported was fifteen or twenty per annum, the disclosures of approvers brought to light the existence of dacoity on a most extensive scale. In the year 1891, twenty-three unreported cases were discovered in the same manner. In Indore where the reported cases have averaged twenty during the last five years, fifty-seven were discovered last year, which had not been reported. Two causes are mentioned as militating against the success of the Department in Central India. One is the exclusion of Gwalior from the sphere of operations, and the other is the Assistant General Superintendent being also the Assistant of the Governor-General's Agent, so that that he is unable to personally direct inquiries and operations like the Assistants in Rajputana and Hyderabad. The Political Agent in Bundelkund states that in dealing with dacoity grave difficulties are encountered through the active sympathy and shelter extended to the dacoits by numbers of the Thakurs, who are of their kin and brotherhood ; the timidity and helplessness of the well-to-do and peaceful classes ; the apathy of the population, and above all through the weakness of the administration of most of the States, due to the absence of all efficient police organisation, the incapacity of the officials employed in the operations, and the untrustworthiness of the sepoys or police at their disposal. The Political Agent has endeavoured to use the officers of the department to infuse strength and unity into the desultory and half-hearted action of the Native States in Bundelkund, but though some success has been obtained a great deal remains to be done.

In the Hyderabad Agency, held by Lieutenant Pritchard in the beginning of the year, and by Captain Fagan from the 9th April to the 31st December, the dacoities reported by the State were a hundred and seventy-four, being seven less than the number of the previous year, while the property plundered was slightly in excess, amounting to a lakh and a quarter. In the Assigned Districts, there were thirty-two cases, the loss of property being Rs. 25,000. These dacoities occur principally in the districts of Berar bordering on the Hyderabad State—a fact which Colonel Henderson regards as showing the necessity for increased vigilance on the part of the State, and greater activity on that of the Department. The State Police, under Colonel Ludlow, receives high commendation for the vigour with which they have dealt with the gangs of Sikh dacoits who had for some time infested the Nizam's territories. The Nizam's Government in the previous year took steps which resulted in the breaking up of the gang. In 1891, only one dacoity was attributed to Sikhs, and in that case the leader, a noted free-booter, was captured with ten accomplices, and they were condemned to fourteen years' imprisonment each. Captain Fagan hopes to obtain the services of two Sikh approvers. The State police report cases of dacoity with regularity, leaving only five dacoities to be brought to light by the Agency during the year. The number of arrests was thirty-eight, and out of seventeen men sent up for trial, thirteen were convicted and four acquitted. The Assistant regards this high proportion of convictions to trials as an indication that the suspicion entertained formerly regarding the trustworthiness of approvers is gradually being removed, and he expresses the hope that the departmental system of evidence will become more trusted than in previous years. He states that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was subjected to searching scrutiny both in the Sessions and in the Appeal Courts. With a view to make the evidence of approvers more trustworthy, the system of recording confessions has been made more full and elaborate, and their statements are thoroughly tested before the Courts are asked to place reliance on their testimony. Colonel Henderson speaks with satisfaction of the results obtained in Hyderabad, where, he affirms, the statements of approvers are more carefully scrutinised and tested than in any other Court to which the Department sends up prisoners for trial. There is one "return" in the appendices to the report, which is fortunately blank. It is the statement of "poisoners arrested and denounced, and of those still remaining at large during the year 1891." The return is "nil." There were, however, nine cases of thuggee by the administration of poisonous drugs in Native States ; two of these were the work of professional poisoners ; both of them were arrested, one convicted, and the other is on his trial. Thuggee is almost extinct, but dacoity stills requires all the energies of the Department.

THE indignant orders telegraphed by the Czar to Colonel Yanoff, directing him not to forget the peaceful character of his mission, to avoid conflicts with Afghans and Chinese, and not to carry his explorations beyond the Mustagh Mountains, were doubtless very sincerely meant. The Czar can have no desire whatever to see complications created on the distant confines of his Empire for he has other matters of far greater moment near home to occupy his attention. The indignation of his Imperial Majesty is natural, and there is no reasonable ground for supposing that it is simulated. The telegram sent to the overzealous officer is in accordance with the friendly assurances conveyed to Lord Rosebery by M. de Staal when handing him a copy of the Colonel's report of the collision between his Cossacks and the Afghan outpost. It is the part of political *savoir faire* to accept the indications of a desire to maintain a good understanding between the two governments, as inspired by an honest desire to preserve friendly relations, and put aside all provocations to jealousy and distrust. So long as questions of greater or lesser importance arising on remote frontiers, are discussed in an amicable spirit by responsible governments, it is in the highest degree improbable that rash counsels will prevail. The control exercised over subordinates far from the centre of authority is never so efficacious as that which is possible at head-quarters. Prancing Proconsuls are not unknown in the comparatively recent history of our own Empire, and it would be something phenomenal if Russian Governors in the wilds of Central Asia were to be kept better in hand than British High Commissioners in the Dark Continent. No one of course will be so simple as to believe that Colonel Yanoff when he arrested Captain Younghusband on the Pamirs, and more recently when he dealt so high-handedly with a hot-headed Afghan officer, acted entirely off his own bat. He was doubtless carrying out the intentions, if not executing the orders, of General Kuropatkin, the aspiring Governor-General who has entrusted him with the mission to "explore" the Pamirs. Last year Captain Yanoff was recalled and reprimanded for his discourteous interference with Captain Younghushad and his companion. The Government at St. Petersburg ordered the recall and the reprimand. Doubtless it was by a fortuitous coincidence that only a few weeks after receiving the reprimand, Captain Yanoff became entitled to promotion, and General Kuropatkin took the opportunity of his being raised to the rank of Colonel, to congratulate him on his enterprise and gallantry. We must not be altogether surprised if in the present year also fortune has some favour to bestow on Colonel Yanoff, as a compensation for the harsh censure conveyed to him by the telegram of the Czar.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON intends early next session to see what impression he can make upon the new Postmaster-General, who is to be urged to consent to the appointment of a Select Committee. The terms of Mr. Heaton's projected motion are as follows :—"That a Select Committee consisting wholly (or almost exclusively) of unofficial members of this House be appointed to inquire into the feasibility, expediency, cost, and best methods of establishing uniform Penny Postage on letters sent out of the United Kingdom to the various British Colonies and Dependencies ; that such Committee be instructed to report whether the Home Government should merely undertake to convey such letters by sea to the ports of the said Colonies and Dependencies ; in other words to institute Imperial Penny Postage, or whether the said Government should also provide in the case of letters addressed to Australasia, India, and the East for their conveyance across the Continent of Europe and in the case of letters addressed to British North America for their conveyance across United States territory (this scheme being generally described as "Imperial Penny Postage") ; that it be a further instruction to the Committee to report whether if either the former or the latter of these schemes be adopted it should be applicable to letters addressed to the United States, or whether the time has not arrived for this country to invite the other members of the Postal Union to establish universal Penny Postage. The same member will also call the attention of the recently-elected House of Commons to the principle that the electric cables connecting England with its distant possessions should be acquired by the Imperial Government either separately or in conjunction with the Colonies. The motion he intends to move lays down the proposition that the price to be paid "should not exceed the market value of the Cable Companies' shares on the date of the appearance of this proposed resolution in the paper," and that the State (or the Imperial Cable Administration), when owners of the cables, should aim at no profit on the transmission of the cablegrams, but should charge rates low enough to allow of the despatch of the largest possible number of messages after providing for the cost of maintaining the cables and the service generally in an efficient condition.

A CORRESPONDENT makes a suggestion, which *a propos* of the proposal mentioned in to-day's telegrams for the foundation of a permanent Oriental Congress in connection with the Imperial Institute, has the merit of actuality :—"The absence of Professor Max Müller's name from the Council of the Imperial Institute has often puzzled me. He has already been put on the committee for a school of Oriental languages ; but I believe it would be more consonant with the fitness of things, and certainly far more advantageous to those interested in a systematic study of Eastern languages, if Mr. Max Müller were appointed to the Council of the Institute as a governor. I happen to be aware that a proposal to this effect has been approved of by a very high authority of the Imperial Institute. Indian gentlemen who have contributed to the funds of the Institute might ask for this suitable recognition of the claims of the first scholar in his department, and the most sympathetic exponent of the wisdom of our Aryan fathers."

A CASE which has excited considerable attention amongst Bombay commercial men was finally decided in the Small Causes Court on appeal to a Full Bench. The point was an important one, and it is considered the decision will have some effect on speculation with Government Paper. The plaintiff was Mr. Canji Narayan, a dealer in Government Paper, who sued Vithaldas Ambaidass, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, solicitors, for the recovery of differences in respect of certain contracts for the sale and purchase of Government promissory notes. The case was first heard on the 12th ultimo, before Khan Bahadur Cursetji, Third Judge, who decided in the defendant's favour, holding that the transactions were mere wagering and gambling contracts, and that there was no other intention on the part of the defendant than to pay and receive differences in the value of the paper. The plaintiff appealed to the Full Bench against this decision, and the case came up for hearing yesterday when the Chief Judge, Mr. C. W. Chitty upheld the decision of the Lower Court, on the grounds that it was not the intention of the plaintiff to take or deliver Government Paper, and that it was the intention of both parties merely to pay and receive differences, and that the contracts were wagering and not enforceable at law. The Chief Judge deprecated the suggestion that it was a test case, and that the judgment of the Court would effect similar contracts in the slightest manner as each case would depend on the evidence called. The defendant's costs were not awarded as it was a debt of honour and ought to have been paid.

GOPAL SEWLAL, one of the victims of the stabbing affray in the compound of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, on Sunday night, succumbed to his injuries at five o'clock last night, the cause of death being peritonitis. The deposition of the dying man was taken yesterday by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. The brother of the murderer, Munjoo, is also in a precarious condition, and not expected to live. Mr. Mir Ali Visram and Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram are both progressing favourably, though not out of danger.

LADY HARRIS, who was present at Canterbury throughout the great "Week," made a public presentation on the St. Lawrence Ground, of a purse to the Kent Professional, Alec Hearne. A sum of £65 15s. had been collected on the ground on the day previous, and of this amount it was decided that £50 should go to Alec Hearne, and the sum of five guineas each to Martin, Wright, and Walter Hearne, the other three Kent professionals. The Hon'ble Ivo Blygh (President of the Kent County Club) said he was very happy to have the opportunity of making a substantial acknowledgment of Hearne's splendid innings against Gloucestershire, which was really the successor to many fine innings he had played for Kent this season. He was happy to say that Lady Harris, now on a visit to England, had been induced to make the presentation. He regretted the absence of Lord Harris, but said that on the first day of the "Week" he was represented by his son and heir, who was not able to be there that day, having fallen over the ropes in trying to save an imaginary foe. The young gentleman had arrived at the mature age of three, and he was glad to say that the injury was only a slight one. Lady Harris, in making the presentation, while regretting the absence of Lord Harris, said that this was one of the most pleasant tasks she had ever undertaken in connection with Kentish cricket. It is to be noted that Alec Hearne has not failed in any one match this season, whilst twice he has carried his bat right through the innings. In all he has taken part in seven matches against other counties, scoring 519 runs in twelve innings (twice not out) with an average of 51·9, so that it will be seen that his batting has been of an exceptionally fine description.

THE season reports of the Central Provinces for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks :—Weather has continued rainy and cloudy. More rain required for rice crops in Sambalpur, while a break is needed in Nimar and Wardha, where the young crops are suffering from excessive moisture. In Rajpur insects are injuring rice. Elsewhere prospects continue good.

THE 28th Bombay Pioneers will arrive at the Sassoon Dock in two special trains from Kirkee, abouth 6 o'clocks on the morning of the 15th and 16th September, and will, on arrival, be embarked for Calcutta on board the R. I. M. S. Canning *en route* to Manipur. The Canning will sail on the 16th inst. The strength of the Regiment is 9 officers, 16 native officers, 715 non-commissioned officers and men, 41 followers, and 9 horses ; of this number 3 officers, 4 native officers, and 200 men will arrive on the 15th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. .

The Congress of Orientalists met yesterday. Many delegates, including some from India, Persia, and Egypt, were present.

Professor MaxMuller presided, and in his opening address proposed the formation of an Oriental Association to be located at the Imperial Institute.

QUARANTINE IN CANADA.

The Canadian Government have issued a Decree ordering twenty-one days' quarantine on all vessels carrying immigrants with the exception of vessels from British and Scandinavian ports.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Universally cooler weather throughout the Continent is arresting the spread of cholera.

Great Britain is still free from cholera.

Eminent British doctors are urging that the victims from cholera be cremated.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ON HIS NOMINATION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

President Harrison, in accepting his nomination to the Presidency, dwells on the increase to American trade resulting from protection, reciprocity, and the benefits arising from the Mackinlay Tariff. He endorses the Resolution passed at the Convention in favour of bi-metallism, but insists on gold and silver dollars having an equal acceptance in commercial dealings.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 6.

News from Peshawar confirms the intelligence that in Jellalabad district a proclamation has been issued by the Amir announcing the coming of the mission from India, and ordering the people to offer no opposition. In Peshawar itself it is believed that the Amir will meet Lord Roberts at Jellalabad, though no date is mentioned in connection with his Highness's movements.

A HOSPITAL FOR NATIVE TROOPS AND FOLLOWERS.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a new hospital for native troops and followers at Quetta.

THE FRONTIER FORCE.

The force under Colonel Cunningham arrived at Jandoula on the 1st instant. The Bithanis, in particular, are overjoyed at the appearance among them of our troops in the belief that it will put an end to all Afghan interference.

CHOLERA AT MURREE.

Cholera still rages in an epidemic form at Murree, and it is believed to have been brought in by camel-drivers.

KARACHI NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 6.

The Port Trustees of Karachi are to be congratulated on the success of raising in the open market their 4 per cent. Loan of twenty lakhs of rupees on favourable terms. Tenders amounting to twenty-six lakhs were received, the average rate accepted being 96¼. Taking the present state of the money market 96¼ may be pronounced a high quotation. Now the necessary funds being secured operation on a large scale for increasing the shiping facilities will begin at once, as the Government has already sanctioned the proposals of the Trustees to extend the ship-wharfing. Eighteen out of the twenty lakhs will be expended on these works, the balance of the loan being absorbed in the erection of ware-houses, grain platforms, and siding accommodation at the back of the wharves.

It is hoped there is truth in the rumour that the P. and O. Company are making enquiries of the facilities likely to be afforded to their ships if arrangements were made to call at Karachi on their way to Aden and Bombay, and *vice versa*.

Last Friday afternoon a gay gathering took place at Manora, on account of the launching of the new steam launch. The platform was prettily decorated. Miss Coghlan, daughter of the Collector of Customs, smashed a bottle of champagne on the bow of the launch, calling it after her own name "Hazel." A number of guests had been invited. After justice had been done to the good things set before them Colonel Crawford proposed the health of Messrs. Morris and Coghlan. Mr. Morris, in responding, made a somewhat humorous and interesting speech. The party returned to camp in time for dinner after an enjoyable excursion.

The cholera epidemic has much abated now.

The resumption of the working of the Hyderabad-Umerkote Railway has been indefinitely postponed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here, for Karachi, this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice, from Shanghai, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 6.

Mail steamer Cuzco, from Suez, arrived.
Mail steamer Ormuz, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been steady, more business doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62¼
Bar Silver	38¼

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The Industrial Conference met again to-day. Three resolutions were passed. Mr. Shroff of Bombay read a paper on the Chicago Exhibition; afterwards Mr. Henry Ballantine, special Commissioner to India, in connection with the Columbian Exposition, made some remarks, pointing out the facilities which America will accord to exhibitors and visitors. The following were the resolutions :—Mr. Shroff proposed, and Mr. K. J. Natu of Poona seconded : (1.) "That this second Industrial Conference sympathises with the central movement started by the leading inhabitants of Bombay to adequately represent India at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, and recommends the same for the support to the native states, municipalities, capitalists, manufacurers, and others, who have the economic and industrial interest of the country at heart." (2.) "That the industrial interest of India it is desirable that a deputation of experts should be sent to Chicago to draw up a scheme in consultation with the delegates of representatives of several countries pointing out how India can benefit by strengthening her commercial relations with them ; and how she can improve her industrial condition with their help." (3). "To ascertain from representatives what help can be expected from them if an international exhibition were organised in this Presidency ; also to ascertain what support exhibitors would give in organising and developing the Reay Industrial Museum with a view to make it useful to importers for foreign exporters of Indian products.' (4.) "That a public subscription be started to raise funds to meet the expenses of the deputation, the members of which should be selected by the managing committee of the Association."

Mr. Kanitkar, of Miraj, then proposed that a committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Beaufort, the Hon. Mr. Ranade, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. G. V. Joshi, and Mr. Namjoshi be appointed to draw up a scheme, embodying suggestions contained in the paper of Mr. Joshi, with such modifications as they might deem necessary to make and to submit with a representation to Government.

Mr. B. G. Tilak then proposed that in the opinion of this Conference caste, as an industrial institution, is very useful, and endeavours ought to be made to preserve it from decay, and to reform it so as to be useful in bringing into it those features of co-operation and enterprise, which have been principal agents of civilization and progress in western countries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, during the absence of Captain Steele on leave in relief of Captain Chance who is acting temporarily.

Major-General Blundell will inspect the 28th Pioneers before their departure for foreign service in field order, on Monday next.

Major O'Connell, Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, has given Rs. 50 for competition amongst the Staff and Regimental Instructors of Gymnasia to be called the best Man-At-Arms of the Central Gymnasium Poona.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The second ties in the Harris Football Tournament was played to-day before a large number of spectators between the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and the 7th Hussars. The match was won easily by the Yorkshires who played an excellent and combined game all through, by eight goals to none. The second match was played between the Worcester Regiment, second team, and Royal Artillery, Kirkee. This match was a very well-contested one, as both the parties were on the same footing, none of them scored any goals ; but in second half-time Worcester luckily scored one goal and won the match.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The annual cricket match Civil *vs.* Military, having fallen through a new match has been got up, namely, Colonel Rhodes' Eleven *vs.* Dr. Trask's Eleven. The match will be played this week.

The cricket match between Mr. O'Brien's Eleven and Ganesh Khind was played yesterday, at Ganesh Khind, Mr. O'Brien took a strong eleven, but did not succeed as the match resulted in a draw as they commenced to play after lunch owing to the rains. Mr. OBrien's Eleven went in first, and scored 150 runs for 8 wickets down, of which Major Von Donop contributed 62, Mr. Sprott 18, Captain Piers 27, and Mr. Alexander 13. The Ganesh Khind scored 78 runs for one wicket down as there was no time left, in which Colonel Rhodes, not-out, scored 33, Lord Harris not-out, 31, and Captain Cox 9.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

A meeting of Stewards of the Poona Polo Tournament was held this evening. The Tournament commences on the 12th September. The following is the result of the drawing :—First ties—7th Hussars *vs.* Poona Gymkhana, 2nd Bombay Lancers, the Bombay Gymkhana, and the Government House, are all byes. The second ties will be played on the 13th and 14th between the Lancers and the Government House and the Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* the winner of first ties. The final tie will be played on the 18th instant.

LORD WENLOCK ON A TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEP. 6.

H. E. the Governor goes on a tour to the south-western districts, combining business with pleasure. His Excellency will first visit the Periyar project works, and then have a few days' shooting, visiting Cochin towards the end of October, and arriving at Trivandrum on the 31st idem.

MR. IRWIN.

M. Irwin has made wonderful recovery.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

10 p.m.	78·8

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 6.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	80·0
4 p.m.	79·6

THE Emperor William has been most pressing in his invitation to the Queen, who he is very anxious should pay a State visit to the German Court at Berlin or Potsdam. But Her Majesty is hardly likely to accept, as the excitement would be too much for her.

THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE serious effects of the floods up-country are every day enhanced, and a second report to hand from the officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway give details of a further interruption in the traffic and damage to their permanent way. On Monday the floods in the Mahi river, which flows in the stretch of country between the rivers Sabarmati and Nerbuda, in the Gaekwar's territory, reached a height of 57 feet, which necessitated the suspension of all traffic about 260 miles from Bombay, near Baroda. The river is only a small one, and has its source in the hills to the west of Rutlam and empties its waters into the Gulf of Cambay. The rush of water was very sudden, and reached within two-and-a-half feet of the highest point ever recorded, namely, 59½ feet. Fortunately, however, the subsidence was as quick as the rise, and on Tuesday morning the water had decreased to a sufficient extent to admit of the resumption of traffic, although extreme precaution had to be observed in proceeding over the bridge crossing the Mahi. The permanent way has been seriously injured by the removal of ballast, but this fortunately will not affect the traffic to any great extent. The communication on the main line of the B. B. and C. I. has fortunately been thoroughly restored right up to Wadhwan, and trains are now arriving with fair regularity, which says much for the energetic action of the officials. Mr. H. J. B. Hargreaves has been on the scene since the time of the first interruption of traffic.

The breaches on the line between Amalsad and Bilimora were fully repaired on Monday evening, enabling the traffic to be resumed on the main line.

The floods of about a month ago washed away the railway bridge over the Pushmawati River, and for a time seriously interrupted traffic. The breach was repaired by the construction of a temporary bridge. This also was washed away by the heavy floods of Monday, and again traffic on this branch line is interrupted. Fortunately, suitable arrangements have been made for the transhipment of passengers and mails over the breach.

Mr. F. T. Rickards, the Secretary to the Agent, sends the following official report :—

I beg to inform you that abnormal flood occurred in the river Mahi, near Vasad station, yesterday, and at one time reached a height of 57 feet, necessitating the suspension of traffic, but the flood has since subsided, and trains are now being passed over the bridge with caution.

The breaches on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Amalsad and Bilimora were repaired on Monday evening, and traffic has been resumed throughout on the main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The temporary bridge lately erected over the Pushmawati River at mileage 528 between Bhandu and Unjba stations on the R.-M. Railway was washed away by a heavy flood yesterday. Suitable arrangements for transhipment of passengers and mails over this break will be made until another temporary bridge is erected.

POOL'S "STUDIES IN MAHOMEDANISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the able and interesting notice of Mr. Pool's *Studies in Mahomedanism*, which appeared as a leader in your columns on Saturday last, you say that "if Charles Martel had lost that battle (*i.e.* Tours), France would have been added to the Empire of the Caliphs, and, according to Gibbon, perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, &c." History shows that it appeared improbable from the first that the Saracens would overpower Charles Martel, although the former were always in the habit of fighting stubbornly, to say the least of it, but had Charles and his Franks and Germans been unsuccessful, does it not seem extremely unlikely that the complete change in the religious convictions of England sketched by Gibbon would have taken place? Christianity had, I maintain, taken too deep root in the minds of the English people for it to be exterminated therefrom, even at the point of the sword.

You observe later on that, "The splendour of Bagdad under the Abbasides shows that then too in the early Middle Ages the Moslems had far outstripped Europe in progress to a higher state of civilisation." It seems doubtful, though, whether mere material splendour indicates an advance towards civilization. Personally, I am one of those who think that civilisation in its best sense is principally helped on by plain living and high thinking. Outward signs of prosperity, moreover, are very often deceptive. For instance, the nominal possessor of a palace may simply be a debtor in respect of the capital of others, of the restoration of which he sees very little, if any, possibility, so that in such a case beneath an appearance of civilisation would lie a real evil. If that man's circumstances only permitted of his living in a cottage in an out-of-the-way spot, and he were to so live in order to cut his cloth according to his coat, would the cottage, as contrasted with the palace, show but a small advance towards civilisation? Scarcely so ; but the question is, I admit, full of difficulties. For example, unforeseen metaphysical side issues might arise from his action, bringing in their train real evils. Generally speaking, however, it seems clear that progress towards civilisation cannot be gauged by mere material splendour. I am not in a position to express an opinion on the present position of the movement inaugurated by Mr. Quilliam, but if it is a fact that there are about two hundred adherents of it in the whole of Great Britain after eight years' proselytising, he cannot consider the results of his labours very cheering.—Yours, &c.,

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

Sept. 5.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary for War has issued a new Royal Warrant amending the regulations as to the extra pay for Army Signalling, by which it is ordered that non-commissioned officers appointed to act as assistant instructors of signallers shall be allowed an addition of 6*d*. for each day on which they are actually engaged in instruction up to a limit of 130 days in each financial year.

THE War Office authorities have issued a memorandum to officers of Volunteer Corps in regard to the quality of the boots worn by their men. Commanding Officers are informed that in the recent manœuvres it was frequently found that men were not possessed of boots which would stand the strain of hard work in the field, and in many cases they went to pieces after two or three days of manœuvring. It is pointed out that good boots are imperatively necessary for soldiers, and that those used by many of the Volunteers would be perfectly useless in a campaign.

THE War Office has given instructions for the Army Reserve Corps of Army Signallers, formed from the Post Office Rifle Volunteers, to be disbanded, and the men to be discharged from the Reserve. It is stated that this step is not to be regarded as in any way discrediting the men, who are thanked for the great exertions they have made to acquire a standard of efficiency difficult of attainment in the Regular Army, and it is hoped that they will rejoin the Post Office Rifles and become candidates for the Army Reserve Postal and Telegraph Corps, thus rejoining the Reserve in other capacities.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON.

THE following is the first general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian cotton crop of the season 1892 :—

The area of the early cotton crop in the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency shows a decrease of 10 per cent., or about 1,10,000 acres under the normal. The decline in area is chiefly in Khandesh, and is due to an untimely break in the rains during the sowing period in June. Most other districts show an increase. In Berar the area under cotton is about 65,000 acres, or 3 per cent. below the average of the last five years ; in the Punjab the area is about 1,25,000 acres, or 25 per cent. below the final forecast for last year and much below the average ; and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area is one-sixth less than the normal.

In Madras, however, the area is 56,900 acres, or 133 per cent. in excess of last year's and 21,100 acres or 27 per cent. over the normal area. In the Central Provinces, Berar and Madras the season has been very favourable for cotton, and the crop is in good condition, but in the other cotton-growing areas it is backward owing to the lateness of the rain.

IN the Indian Civil Service examinations (Woods and Forest Branch) Mr. Cecil E. C. Fischer, son of Mr. F. Fischer, of Bombay, passed eight out of thirty-two. Mr. Fischer, who is only eighteen years of age, was educated at Trinity College, Stratford-on-Avon.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT WARDEN ROAD.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE INJURED.

THE attack which the hamal Soma Buswa made upon Mr. Moosabhoy Hassumbhoy Visram, Mr. Mir Ali Fazulbhoy Visram, a son of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzulbhoy Visram, and two other hamals and a *malee* in Visram Baug, Warden Road, on Sunday night, has imperilled the lives of three of his victims who are still in a condition which has occasioned considerable anxiety as to their recovery. For over a period of three months, Soma Buswa, the prisoner, and his brother Munjoo were "at daggers drawn" with the hamal, named Kanu Parmesra, who was in the service of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram. Although Munjoo was promptly conveyed to the J. J. Hospital with Gopal Sewlal who was stabbed in the left lung, and their wounds received immediate dressing, it is feared their chances of recovery are remote. When they were admitted at midnight on Monday, the nature of Munjoo's wounds were considered the graver of the two ; but his unfortunate companion Gopal has since been rapidly sinking, and his condition was so bad yesterday that Mr. Hamilton, the Magistrate, was summoned to take his deposition which was as follows :—

There is an ill-feeling between the accused, his brother Munjoo Busawa, and their brother-in-law, Rana Permeshwar, all of them are in the service of the two brothers Messrs. Fazulbhoy and Hassumbhoy Visram. I am a hamal in the service of the late Mr. Ludha Ibrahim's family, and reside in Mr. Fazulbhoy's compound. On Sunday night, at about 9 o'clock I was taking my dinner in my room, when I heard a row going on in the room of the accused's brother. On coming out I saw the accused, his brother Munjoo and Kanu fighing together. I with some other persons went into the room, and brought them out. We tried to quell the disturbance, but they continued fighting. Rana then ran into his master Mr. Fazulbhoy's bungalow crying. Thereupon Mr. Fazulbhoy's son Mir Ali and Mr. Hassumbhoy's son Moosabhoy came on the spot, where the fighting was going on. The Setts slapped the three men and asked them to separate, on which the accused Somba took out a pen-knife from his pocket and inflicted some wounds on the person of the two boys. He then struck Sheeva Lubbana, a malee in the service of Mr. Fazulbhoy, and afterwards similarly wounded his brother Munjoo, who threw the accused on me. I was struck against the wall, and the accused then inflicted a wound on the left side of my chest. We did not know that the accused had a knife in his hand, till we were wounded. Our young Setts called out that the accused had a knife in his hand, and asked us to catch him. It was then very dark, and I could not distinguish the persons who surrounded me, but I recognised the accused. As he was in front of me I did not see the knife nor can I recognise the penknife now produced When we called out for assistance, the accused threw away the kneife over the wall in the adjoining compound of Mr. Vurjeevundas's bungalow. The police then came up and lights were brought, I then found that I had been struck in my side. I do not know if the accused was drunk. I had seen him sitting in his brother's room a little before the row occurred. I had never seen him before, I only saw him that day. We had no sticks with us. Our Setts asked us to strike the accused, and we struck him with our fists. When the police came to the spot, we learnt that our Setts were wounded also. The accused tried to run away, but he was arrested in the compound by Madhu Suna.

Cross-examined by Soma Busawa, Gopal Shiva said :—When we brought out the men we did not beat them ; we brought them out to stop the fight. The Sett's boys told us to strike them, and the accused was struck two blows by some one. I do not know who struck him. The boys also gave the accused a slap, then the accused struck the boys.

The *malee* Shewa Sobana, whose injuries were slight, was discharged from the hospital yesterday. Regarding the condition of Mr. Mir Ally Fazulbhoy and Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram it is gratifying to learn they are fully conscious and are on a fair way to recovery under the treatment of Dr. Hatch, and the nursing of four lady attendants from the J. J. Hospital. The former patient was troubled with a little vomiting yesterday which was considered to be the after effects of the chloroform or probable inflammation of the intestines. Both the patients were able to converse, but are not yet out of danger. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, the fathers of the two youths, received numerous expressions of sympathy and anxious enquiries from a wide circle of friends regarding the condition of their sons, and desire to tender their heart-felt thanks to them.

DEATH OF A VICTIM.

Gopal Sewlal died last night at the J. J. Hospital from the inquiries inflicted upon him. From the first there was but small hope of his recovery, and he gradually sank and died at about five o'clock. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion and peritonitis. His body was removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held this morning by Dr. T. Blaney, the City Coroner. The murderer's brother is also in a precarious condition, but hopes are entertained of saving his life.

KEMP AND COMPANY LD.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting, of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, under the presidency of Dr. Blaney, the chairman of the board. The last year's report, ending the 30th June, 1892, which has already appeared in our column showed that the debts and liabilities, amounting to Rs. 64,426-6-0, had since been liquidated, and the balance of profit and loss account stood at Rs. 66,729-13-9. The reserve fund had amounted to Rs. 1,49,600-8-8, and that Rs. 6,640-8-9 were proposed to be added to the amount, which now comes to Rs. 1,56,241-1-5. Mr. John Bristed, the general manager of the company, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were unanimously carried.

The chairman said :—The report which the directors now offer for your approval embraces the operations of the company for over a very exceptional year. Like all importers your company have had to do battle with an unprecedented condition of exchange. This condition of exchange, together with the existence of trade competitions, have made the management of the business more than usually onerous. That the balance-sheet and profit and loss account should show the result which has been placed before you, entitles the directors to submit that the management has proved successful even beyond our anticipations. We are able to recommend a dividend of 13 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, which is equal to Rs. 22-12-0 per share, and to carry the sum of Rs. 6,640 to the reserve fund, to be invested in Government paper. This reserve fund is the backbone of the company, and amounts to Rs. 1,56,241, including the sum now proposed to be added. The reputation of the company has always been good, but it has never been better than during the past year, for the amount of business transacted has exceeded that of any previous year. If the profit made has been nearly stationary, it is because the manager has given his customers every reduction in price, which, he felt, would give confidence and satisfaction to his constituents ; thus all the profits which might have been secured by an increased amount of business has been shared by the Company with its constituents. I now beg to propose that the report of the directors for the year ending the 30th June, 1892, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, duly audited be hereby approved and adopted. Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas having seconded this resolution, it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote proposed and Mr. P. N. Wadia seconded, that a dividend of Rs. 22-12, per share, being at the rate of 13 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company for the past year, be paid on and after the 7th instant. The nomination of Mr. Rustomji N. B. Jijibhoy as a director of the company, made by the board, in place of Dr. Edulji Nusservanji, was unanimously confirmed. Mr. John Bristed proposed that Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas and Rustomji N. B. Jijibhoy be re-elected directors for the ensuing year. This being seconded by Mr. Pallonji N. Pavree, it was unanimously carried. Dr. Blaney then proposed that a bonus of Rs. 3,700 be distributed amongst the employes of the Company at the discretion of the general manager, Mr. R. N. B. Jijibhoy having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously carried. Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were re-elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 300 on the motion of Mr. F. Gordon and Mr. Misquitta.

The share-holders accorded a vote of thanks to Mr. John Bristed and the Company's staff for their able and energetic management. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

THREE HOURS AND A QUARTER IN ADEN.

BY A SPIRITUAL ADVISER.

SARCASTIC nomenclatural individuals who bestow nasty names on things and places they know nothing of are generally determinedly prejudiced before their arrival at Aden, consequently they refuse to visit shore, and depart with a fixed opinion that the residents, European especially, are simply here with a view to a course of training for Hades, or any other class of place where heat predominates and fire holds the sway. Personally I disagree with them.

Some few months since I boarded one of the—line of steamers, just to pass an idle hour, and came into contact with a crusty port-wine face and whisky-chested old "bungalower." Somehow our eyes met with optical attraction, I came to the conclusion immediately that an argumentative hour would do both of us considerable good. And he afterwards intimated to me that he had come to a similar decision with reference to myself, seeing I looked such a sort of miserable Aden specimen of undiluted existence.

We introduced ourselves in a mutual way, and I must add he got a long start by beginning from the first moment to descant on the wretched appearance of Aden. At the end of the first break, however, I got right away ahead, and it was not until we were comfortably ensconced beside a table in one of the shore hotels that I required a breathing allowance and surrendered the cue. He took it but only to coast line with a canon off the whiskey bottle "pocketing" the charge. Well, to economise a virtue and make a long story short he went away thoroughly convinced that Aden was the most maligned port in the East, and I well remember as he was being drawn up the ship's ladder by means of a strong rope attached round under each arm, his exclamation of : "Adensh alright y' know—when y' know how to—pash time 'way." And I echoed those sentiments and laid the flattering unction to my soul that I, and I alone —well candidly, we did have the assistance of the hotel waiter—had taught him how to pass the time away at Aden.

This successful attempt on my part, as a guide, has satisfied me that an endeavour to indite a little advice to passengers on boardship s calling here may be appreciated—and if only by the select few, I shall feel my services amply repaid.

First, this is most essential, you must lay off Aden ; that is a necessary prelude to the performance. Then you will please, contrary to orders, go straight up on the bridge, and request the captain to inform you whether the ship goes alongside any landing stage ; how much time you will be enabled to remain on shore : the prices of ostrich eggs, and any other question you may think of. After you feel satisfied that the captain is the most ungentlemanly and ill-tempered fellow you have ever met with, because he ignores the enquiry and orders you away, you can stroll along and read the notice board. If it says the vessel will leave at, say, 3 p.m., hunt up the chief steward and ascertain from him whether the ship is not likely to leave at 2-45. Then enquire of the under-stewards what's the odds that the chief is entirely wrong, and so forth.

By this time the boats will be alongside and the six or eight casual acquaintances whom you have promised to accompany ashore are waiting inside one of them. Call out to them to wait a minute, then adjourn to your cabin, take off the sola topi you were wearing and affix a cloth cap, the lightest you have in fact. Fortify yourself with a soda and whiskey and join your companions for the trip. In answer to their remarks about the inadvisability of wearing a cap and the want of a protection against the sun, tell them you have a head of iron ("wood" would probably be the correct word), ridicule the idea, and draw their attention to the boatboys' coverless heads. On the journey to the bunder, impart to your companions that Aden is an isthmus, (they won't know that), and is considered the most miserable and wretched spot on God's earth ; that they need hardly expect to return to the vessel alive, and that they should all have carried a good quantity of camphor as a preventive against fever.

Arriving at the Prince of Wales bunder make friends with the police interpreter, and innocently ask him a few questions relating to the place. What length of time Aden could protect itself against a squadron of war ships? How long it takes to learn Arabic? What the carriage fare is to the hotel, and whether the drivers are anything like London jehus? He'll be able to tell you all this and a lot more too. Then suddenly remember that you didn't bring any change on shore and borrow a sovereign. I shouldn't advise you to try it on with the interpreter—from one of your friends who have been listening to the edifying conversation. Shake hands with the interpreter and hope you will have the pleasure of his company at your country residence in Europe some day, and proceed to get into the nearest carriage. If it's already hired, all the better, call the interpreter to arrange the matter, and when he gently explains and politely informs you that it is yourself who is in the wrong, withdraw the recently-tendered invite and abuse him on his ignorance of casuistical law.

By this time your companions have sorrowfully (?) left you behind, so with a final epithet against the police in general, jump into another "gharry" and drive to the nearest hotel. Order up a whiskey and soda, but upon its arrival call to mind that spirits are dangerous to partake of. Swear at the "boy" and say that you asked for a bottle of beer. Abuse him roundly when he brings this, and when you get it near the lips splutter it about, and ask him why he put ice into it. Call him a darned nigger and wax sarcastic over the grease on his hair. Finally, decide that whiskey and soda is decidedly the best, re-order it, and mentally decide that Aden is even worse than "you" had imagined. After triple allowance of whiskey and sodas ask to see the proprietor. When he turns up first call his attention that the whiskey is the vilest poison pure you've ever tasted, then ask him to send for a money changer, a sepoy, and a feather seller. On the assembling of the trio change the sovereign, after asking the sepoy, what he considers the correct exchange. Then ask him his opinion of the silver depreciation question, after this harangue the lot with your ideas of one man one vote and the Finsbury Election. Occasionally stop the liquor and bargain with the feather vendor, offer the latter five shillings for £7 worth, and when he refuses to accept tell the sepoy to take him in charge as a rogue, vagabond, and Jew. To pass the time take a stroll round the hotel, and when the proprietor is busy ask him whether he can't give you a lion's skin as a kind of "backsheesh." He won't, but practice is a good recommendation for consummate cheek. After his refusal, pay for the drinks and rejoin the gharry.

Two hours of the time have passed in such a pleasant manner you might drive to the Tanks. The driver will tell you it can't be done under three hours, but call him a perverter of the truth and order him to drive like fury. He will drive, and when you've travelled about 500 yards you'll meet your boat companions and they'll take you for a funeral cortege. Return with them to the hotel and repeat the previous experience, but add to it the annexation of two or more books from the library and advise the other members of the party to do likewise.

Being the hour to return, you'll get under way to the bunder and there crowd on one of the boats and bid a last farewell to Aden. On the way out sympathize with the Somali rowers on the fact of their having to survive in such a miserable hole, then ask the steerman why the place is called Aden, and who planted the shrubs at the back and side of the water police house, and where they hold the annual horticultural exhibition. You might also enquire as to the diplomatic language used in Aden, and when they are going to start a club house and tennis ground for the down-trodden Somalis—poor fellows.

When you arrive on board after having informed everybody two minutes previously that it was the wrong ship—leave someone to pay the boat boys and ask to see the captain. Give him your candid opinion of Aden, his owners and himself—more especially of himself. Retire to your cabin and court "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." After a night's rest your turbulent world of thoughts will have subsided, and you'll conclude that you didn't have such a bad time after all—considering the place.

SPECULATIONS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, before the Full Bench, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, and Khan Bahadur Cursetjee, Third Judge, a rule taken out by Mr. Davar. barrister-at-law, on behalf of his client, Canjee Narayan, a dealer in Government paper, to set aside a judgment delivered by the Third Judge on the 12th of August last in favour of the defendant, Vithaldass Ambaidass, came on for argument and final order. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Cowasjee Sethna, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

In this case the plaintiff originally sued the defendant before the Third Judge, for the recovery of differences due in respect of certain contracts for the sale and purchase of Government promissory notes.

His Honour after hearing the evidence in this case, and the arguments of counsels, delivered the following judgment on the 12th of August last. His Honour said that in this suit the plaintiff sues the defendant to recover differences due in respect of certain contract for the sale and purchase of Government promissory notes, and the only question now for disposal is, are the contracts merely wagering and gambling contracts such as would preclude the plaintiff recoverng under the same? It is not disputed that the *modus operandi* between the parties has been all along for the defendant to buy from plaintiff Rs.25,000 worth of Government paper on one day and a few days after to re-sell to plaintiff the same quantity of paper and to settle for the difference on due date. In this case I find on the evidence before me that the defendant bought Rs. 25,000 worth of paper on 6th June, delivery 30th June, and resold on 10th June same quantity, same delivery. Then on 12th June bought again Rs. 25,000 worth of paper, delivery 30th June, and again another similar lot on the 11th June ; and resold Rs. 50,000 worth of paper, the understanding being throughout to pay or receive only the differences. That the whole transaction was a merely speculative one and without any intention on either side to exact delivery is apparent from the facts that the defendant is a mere clerk in an attorney's office with no means whatever for carrying on dealings on so large a scale in a *bona fide* manner ; whilst during the whole course of their dealings for three years during which time they nominally bought and sold each year to the extent of Rs. 75,000 no paper was ever claimed or offered to be delivered, and nothing was done but to pay the difference between the contract to buy and the settling contract to re-sell. The plaintiff also appears to the Court to be chiefly a speculator in a large way in these sort of transactions, he says he is doing business as a broker for a *bona fide* dealer in Government paper, and that if required at any time to actually deliver he would by placing certain margin money with the bank, obtain notes for delivery or cash similarly in case, he was forced to take delivery. However that may be, the dealings between the plaintiff and defendant were, I find, purely speculative, and nothing was looked to from these contracts but the difference in the prices on settling day, neither side intended to sell or purchase the paper. Now the contract in terms for the sale and dilivery of goods at a certain time, but upon the understanding that it is not to be carried out, and only the difference of the prices paid, is a wagering contract "(see I. L. R. XIII Bombay, p. 588) and such as would come clearly within the mischief provided against by Bombay Act III of 1865. I find that the contracts in this case are contracts coming within this discription and must be held to be "unenforceable bargains." Mr. Davar strongly relied on a recent ruling of the Bombay High Court by Mr. J. Farran, in I. L. R. 16 Bombay, p. 441. But the facts of the case there were different. The effect, however, of that ruling is that where the intention of both contracting parties at the time of entering into the contract is under no circumstances to call for or give delivery from as to each other, the contract would be a wagering contract. The ruling of Lindlay J. in Thacker *vs.* Hardy (4 Q. B. 686) also shows that. "It has been decided that arrangements between buyers and sellers of shares and stocks, to pay or receive the differences between their prices on one day and their prices on another, are gaming and wagering transactions within the meaning of the statute." The judgment in that case and especially that of Cotton L. J. clearly point out under what circumstances such contrcts would be considered to contain the "essential element of wagering" so as to render them incapable of being inforced. The element is not wanting in the contracts before me. I accordingly hold that the contract in this case being such as I have above described, the plaintiff cannot recover. The suit is, therefore, dismissed.

Against the above decision, Mr. Davar moved the full court consisting of Mr. Chitty and Khan Bahadur Cursetjee, on the 23rd ultimo, for a rule to set aside the dismissal of the case, and the Full Court granted a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why the judgment should not be set aside on the following grounds set forward by the plaintiff. 1st. That the learned Judge was in error in law in holding that the contracts sued upon were wagering contracts. 2nd. That the verdict and finding were against the weight of evidence recorded in the case.

The rule came on for argument before the Full Court yesterday.

In showing cause Mr. Anderson contended that the dismissal of the case was a very proper one. The plaintiff was an attorney's clerk, and although he speculated in Government paper, he was constrained to admit that he had not Government paper to deliver. The plaintiff himself was a speculator, who had admitted before the Judge that his usual course of business was to pay and receive differences, and it was a clear law that where both parties intended to take and pay differences, the contract was a wager and not binding on the parties. It was true that the words from Mr. Justice Farran's recent decision were skilfully put in the mouth of the defendant that he would have received or dilivered paper if called upon to do so, but that was negatived by a long course of delays which clearly revealed an intention to pay and receive differences only. Mr. Anderson, under the circumstances, asked the Court to uphold the judgment of the third Judge.

Mr. Davar contended that it was quite clear that the learned Judge was in error in holding that it was the intention of both parties to pay and receive differences only. The plaintiff had all along maintained that if the contracts were open on the due date he would have given or received paper in two of the contracts, and simply because in the course of their delays they had settled their contracts and paid differences to each other, no presumption of such intention as was sought to be attributed to the plaintiff could be made. In all cases that had come or would come before the Court, the evidence would always be the same. Defendants, trying to escape their liability, would always allege an agreement to pay differences, and plaintiffs would always maintain their readiness to carry out contracts, and if from the mere fact that differences were paid and received in former transactions an inference was to be made that that was the intention of parties when entering into contracts, the whole course of business would be subverted. The onus of proving that both the parties intended not to carry out the contract lay on the defendant, and the defendant had not discharged the same function. It did not require any large capital to deal in small lots of paper of the value of Rs. 25,000 as any of the Banks with a one per cent margin would deliver and take delivery of paper to any extent. The learned counsel said that this was a case in which he hoped that the Chief Judge would differ from the Third Judge or at all events entertain reasonable doubts as to the soundness of the judgment. The learned counsel asked that the matter might be referred to the High Court as it was a case of considerable importance to a large number of business people.

His Honour, the Chief Judge, said that he had very carefully gone through the evidence and the judgment of the lower Court, and had come to the conclusion that the rule must be discharged. In reading through the evidence of the plaintiff he could not avoid coming to the conclusion that it was not his intention to take or deliver Government paper. He had also very carefully considered the authorities cited on both sides, and he must hold that in this case, at all events, plaintiff must have known that the defendant was merely an attorney's clerk who would not be able to give or take delivery of Government paper, and that, therefore, it must have been the intention of both parties merely to pay and receive differences, and contracts where that was the intention of parties were certainly wagering contracts not enforceable in law. He must however deprecate the suggestion that this was a test case, or that the judgment of the Court would affect similar contracts in the slightest manner. Each case would depend on the evidence called in it. In this case he agreed with the Judge who decided the case, and the suit must be dismissed and the rule discharged ; but the Full Court like the Lower Court would award no costs to the defendant as though it was a debt not recoverable in law. It was a debt of honour which defendant ought to have paid.

AN explosion of a somewhat alarming character occurred at Mariakerke, not far from Ostend. It was at first supposed to have been caused by dynamite, but subsequent examination showed that it had been brought about by means of a machine consisting of a sardine box filled with ordinary sporting gunpowder, with a fuse attached. This was placed under the window of a restaurant called the Cafe Prince Albert. Two persons were slightly injured, but the police authorities attach little impor[redacted] which they do not believe to hav[redacted] with Anarchist outrages.

THE PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The much-vexed question of the imposition of house-tax to meet the expenditure for the supply of pure and wholesome water in this town has for some months been discussed *ad nauseum* both in the local and Bombay papers. It is now the theme of every tongue, and has furnished more than sufficient materials for party agitation that is at present convulsing large and important portions of this city. The President of the Municipality has laid the matter for the consideration and orders of Government, but before any decision is arrived at, I venture to offer a few suggestions on this subject with an earnest hope that they will meet with the approval of the higher authorities to whom both the contending parties have represented the matter. With a view to defray the initial and recurring charges of the contemplated water-works it is proposed to revise the present schedule of taxation and to impose a house-tax in the city. The people of the town, however, feel a special aversion to all kinds of direct taxation; and of all direct taxes the house-tax is believed to be the most obnoxious. It is this dread of a house-tax that has embittered public feelings, stirred up agitation in many quarters, and has emboldened our good towns-folk to appeal for help to our benign and paternal Government. The cost of the proposed water-works is estimated at about eight or nine lakhs of rupees, and it is highly probable that the amount will still be augmented if the present fall in exchange continues, or if the rupee be still further depreciated. The crucial question to be examined is whether the great sacrifice in the shape of a house-tax which the people of this city are called upon to incur is commensurate with the benefits obtainable from a sufficient supply of good and pure water, and whether this improverished town can afford to defray so heavy an outlay on an object which they regard as a luxury and not a necessary of life. It is alleged that tank water is not considered wholesome by the Government Chemical Analyser, who tested some water obtained from two of the tanks of the town. A great many of our people firmly believe that our tank water has not had a fair trial, and the opinion of the Chemical Analyser is not based on sufficient data. Until, however, a more satisfactory analysis is made of tank water, and until the water of our wells, both within and without the city, used for drinking purposes, is thoroughly examined by an expert, it is premature to pronounce any opinion on the quality. The people, for whose benefit such a large and costly scheme is to be carried out, are firmly under the impression that their drinking water is not unwholesome, and is not likely to generate disease arising from the use of foul and impure water. Until this strong conviction is removed, it is almost impossible to make them understand that it is worth their while to submit to an odious house-tax for the purpose of securing a dole of filtered river water. It is affirmed on the authority of some sanitary experts that in the absence of proper drainage in the town, the subsoil would get waterlogged and give rise to various maladies incidental to increased moisture in the soil. I have no doubt Government will be pleased to consult the Sanitary Board, and will refuse their sanction to any scheme, the fatal results of which may outweigh the benefits accruing from an artificial system of water-works. It may also be remarked that the conditions of the town are unfavourable to a large and efficient drainage system.

The next most important question to be examined is the sufficiency or otherwise of water obtainable in this town. The scarcity of a copious supply of water ready for use on occasions of fires, which frequently prove so destructive to property, is keenly felt and universally acknowledged. The Municipality has already completed works for the protection of the city from the effects of inundation, but the devastation caused by conflagrations is still more disastrous, and it is the paramount duty of our Corporation to devise some means for the protection of property against the ravages of fires. As regards drinking water, it is regarded as sufficient except at times when owing to scanty rainfall the water in wells fails or dries up during the hot season. When the rainfall is not below the average, no complaint regarding the sufficiency of drinking water is ever heard. Any scheme therefore which may be devised for the supply of water to the town must first of all provide for a large stock of water for putting down fires, and for a supply of drinkable water available on emergent occasions, when well water is deficient, or unfit for use. Such a project would answer our purpose until the Municipality is in a position to carry out a larger and more costly scheme for water-supply without burdening the people with additional taxation.

If water were brought from the river Tapti from a locality in the vicinity of the town and kept stored in capacious reservoirs, built in different parts of the town at convenient distances, it would, under ordinary circumstances, serve the double purpose of providing the city with a sufficient supply of water to extinguish fires and of watering the town roads in the fair season. The cost of such a scheme would not exceed two or three lakhs of rupees, and if the works were extended over four or five years, the present finances of the Municipality would, I believe, suffice to meet the expenditure. I have heard from a reliable source that the Halalkhore cess is not to be abolished, and the reduction in the duty on sugar is not to be carried out for some time to come. The remission of the octroi on cloth, metals and a few minor articles will not, it is believed, seriously cripple the Municipal resources, as the deficit thus caused will be partly compensated by a considerable saving in the expense of watering the roads caused by the construction of water-works above recommended. Under these circumstances it is may confidently be expected that under a stricter and more economic management of our Municipal administration, the annual balance at the disposal of the Municipality will suffice to complete the works within a period of at most five years. If more funds are needed, I am sanguine enough to hope that with a view to avert the imposition of the obnoxious house-tax which they regard as an *incubus* never to be removed, but perpetually to be augmented, the people may be prevailed upon to subscribe a large sum returnable without interest within a period of twenty years. Each well-to-do house-holder may be asked to pay his quota, the minimum amount of which may be fixed at Rs. 100 to be repaid at the rate of Rs. 5 a year in twenty years. It is expected that some will subscribe more than Rs. 100, and thus a considerable sum may be collected from the affluent classes in the city. It is even hinted that several citizens of Bombay, who are natives of this town, will also volunteer to assist us with large sums. The hearty cooperation of the more intelligent and influential members of the community, and the sympathetic support and moral influence of our officials, both Europeans and Natives, are needed to bring about the desired object, and it is to be hoped that, if opportunity offers, Surat, both official and non-official, will not fail to exhibit a noble example of liberality and public spirit worthy of the founders and advocates of the system of Local Self-Government, of which so much has been written and talked. All this I venture to assert can be accomplished, provided no house-tax be levied in the town on account of supplying water to the city. The scheme recommended above is deserving of the most serious consideration of Government, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will weigh the pros and cons of this simple project, and accord it their sanction in compliance with the wishes of the people and in view of the straitened circumstances of the inhabitants of the town by whom the burden of a house-tax will be sorely felt,—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

Surat, Sept. 6.

A BIRTHDAY party was lately given in St. Louis, U.S., by a little girl aged three. The banquet was spread upon a kindergarten table, round which sat twelve guests, none of whom were more than five years old. Bows of pink ribbon ornamented the cloth, and by each plate stood a dainty little basket filled with pink and white bonbons. The large birthday cake occupied the centre surrounded by a thick garland of smilax. Three pink candles burned in the spaces provided for them on the top of the cake. The ices were served to the little people in the form of tiny chicks just out of the shell. The small hostess wore white, with a pink sash, and carried a large, pink rose.

MAJOR MARINDIN has issued his report on the collision on the 30th ult., at Sheerness dockyard station, on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, when a train overran the proper stopping place at the platform, and damaged the buffer-stop at the end of the line. The inspector says: Experience shows that, notwithstanding rules, drivers of trains fitted with the continuous brake do rely upon this brake to pull up their trains in terminal stations, and either enter them at too high a rate of speed, or, as in this case, run too far before taking steps to stop; and if a strict obedience to the rule cannot be enforced, the only safe thing to do is to forbid the use of the continuous brake in terminal stations except when an emergency arises.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Monday, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. There was a very large attendance of the "Fellows" of the University, among them being the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Principal R. G. Oxenham, Brigade-Surgeon Arnott, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. James Jardine, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Dr. Deshmookh, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Shamrao Vithul, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Mr. V. A. Modak, the Rev. Father Dreckman, Professor Hawthornthwaite, Mr. M. H. Starling, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. R. D. Settna, Mr. K. R. Cama, C. M. Cursetjee, Dr. De. Gama, &c., &c.

ACCEPTANCE OF AN OFFER OF BOOKS BY MR. LATHAM.

The first business on the agenda paper was to consider an offer from the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham (Advocate-General of Bombay, who has gone home on leave) of a number of books and of Rs. 1,000 to be laid out on some addition to the University Library.

Principal Oxenham proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. He said that the Hon. Mr. Latham had been long connected with the University, and his connection had been a conspicuous advantage to the University. As a member of the Senate for very many years Mr. Latham had taken a larger and a more useful part in their deliberations. He served both as a Syndic and as Dean, and in whatsoever capacity he served he had done the University yeoman's service. (Hear, hear.) The last act he did before he left India was the offer he made to the University, which was laid before the Senate for their acceptance. Mr. Latham addressed the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor:—

St. Vincent, April 11, 1892.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—When I had the honour to be a member of the Syndicate I used to take every opportunity of urging on donors to the University that their donations would most usefully take the form of additions to our Library. My time in India is drawing near its end, and I should like the opportunity of practising what I preached. Will the University accept from me a gift of Rs. 1,000 to be laid out on some addition to its Library? I should also like to offer them one or two of my bulky classics, the worse for the climate, but which might be repaired out of the above sum. I should like the money laid out on books of homogeneous character. I do not assume to say what that character should be, but I may say that among the innumerable defects of our Library which have specially struck me, is that of a collection of Greek and Latin authors, and that of some nucleus of a collection of European Belles Lettres.—Yours, sincerely,

F. L. LATHAM.

The Syndicate conveyed their best thanks to Mr. Latham for his generous offer, and stated their intention of laying the same before the Senate at the earliest opportunity. The Syndicate at the same time asked Mr. Latham to be good enough in the event of the Senate accepting his offer to undertake the purchase of books while he was in England, which would be highly satisfactory to himself and economic and advantageous to the University. Mr. Latham had agreed to do so. It only remained for the Senate to accept or refuse the offer; but he could hardly doubt which way the Senate would be disposed to vote.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The next business was to consider the question of improving the financial condition of the University. In a letter dated 11th April, 1891, in reply to an application that the Government grant should be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000, the Government of Bombay say that the scale of fees charged and paid by the University of Madras appears to secure a surplus beyond financial equilibrium, that the Calcutta University is preparing to introduce the system, and that under the circumstances it appears to them "that the time is appropriate for considering whether the Bombay University might not with justice place its scale of fees on a similar basis to that laid down at Madras, or even if necessary, raise the fees for a degree or license higher than at Madras in order to establish financial equilibrium." Again, in sanctioning a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the year 1891-92, Government in a letter, dated 28th May, 1891, say that "the Accountant-General has been instructed to pay the grant provided in this year's budget as a special case."

Principal Oxenham proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate figures "15" be substituted for figures "10" in line 3 of regulation 3 at page 32 of the Calendar for 1891-92. (The regulation is:—"Each candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10 for which a receipt will be given.") In support of the proposition Principal Oxenham said that the resolution he had just proposed was only one of a series all of the same purport and all to the effect that they desired to have the fees paid by candidates increased. He thought it would be well before putting that definite and particular proposition to explain to the Senate why any revision of the present scale of fees had become necessary. He would remind the Senate that the Government grant which at one time, and for several years stood at the figure of Rs. 30,000, had been gradually reduced. At first the grant had been reduced from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 20,000, and afterwards from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 15,000, and the grant for the present year, as they had been officially informed, was only Rs. 10,000. He might go further and remind the older members of the Senate if there were anyone present there, and whose memory would carry their minds sufficiently back in the still earlier days of the University, when the Government did not pay any fixed annual grant, but adopted a much more generous, and he ventured to think, a very much wiser policy. (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Government in those days was that the advantages resulting to the Presidency, and he might say, the whole of India, by the establishment of such an University as this, were hardly estimated in money, and that almost at any cost it was deemed desirable that the progress and prosperity of the University should as far as Government were able to do so be definitely assured. (Hear, hear.) In pursuance of that policy all their expenses were defrayed by Government, and all their receipts were placed to the credit of the fund to be called the Fee Fund, and by that means in the course of a generation a very considerable endowment fund would have been built up. He was quite within the mark when he said that if the original policy of wise generosity had been continued to the present day, they should have at this time a very considerable sum amounting to about six lakhs of rupees. That policy, however, was not continued, and the day came when to their very great regret they received an intimation from Government in the Financial Department on the 13th March, 1872, the effect of which was that instead of the Government paying their expenses and allowing them to accumulate their funds, would make a grant of Rs. 15,000 in the future. That, of course, was a very serious financial blow to the University; but they had to accept it. Since then, as had already been stated by them, the grant had been reduced from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 10,000, in other words, the amount of money they were now receiving from Government was only one-third of what they had been receiving in past years. That, he thought, would explain very sufficiently at all events, how it was that their finances were not prosperous as it might, he hoped, they would have been. It would be of course urged that before proceeding to any proposal to increase their revenue, they ought first of all to see if they could not reduce their expenditure. With regard to that he would remind the members of the Senate that during the same period the Government grant had been gradually but steadily reduced until it stood at one-third of its original amount, the work of the University, its growth and extension, increased in a far higher degree than the grant of the Government had diminished, in other words, their expenses had considerably increased, while the means of meeting them had been steadily decreasing. (Hear, hear.) From the last communication they had received from Government in the matter, it did not appear that they were likely to expect any addition to the meagre grant doled out to them. The last letter was from the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, and was dated the 19th August, and was as follows:—

No. 1783 of 1892.
Educational Department.
Bombay Castle, 19th August, 1892.

From W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 438, dated 28th February, 1891, I am directed to address you on the subject of the grant made by Government to the University.

2. The Finance Committee in its note on the last Provincial Contract but one, stated that it was of opinion that the object should be kept in view of making the University of Bombay as self-supporting as were those of Madras and Calcutta, and that Government should not give any grant unless it was found on scrutiny of the financial position of the University that it was really required. In view of this opinion of the Finance Committee, which was communicated to this Government by the Government of India, and was duly taken into account in framing the contract grant, this Government proceeded gradually to call the attention of the University to the need for economy. At the same time they have continued to make such provision as was possible from year to year. I am now to inform you that the grant provided in the budget for the University for the current years is Rs. 10,000. This amount will be available as usual, as soon as the University ask for it.

3. I have already on previous occasions been directed to suggest to the University the expediency of taking early steps for raising the examination fees. It is understood that the Syndicate's proposals for increasing the fees will be shortly placed before the Senate, and the Governor in Council has thought it right to give this intimation as to the financial provision in order that the Syndicate may be better able to press its proposals on the favourable consideration of the Senate. If these proposals could be sanctioned in respect of some at least of the examinations to be held during the current year, it might be possible to carry on the work of the University without the larger assistance rendered by Government in past years.

(4.) I am to request that with the permission of the Syndicate you will favour Government with a report of the result of the discussions in the Senate on the subject.—I have, &c.,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

During the correspondence various letters had been addressed by Government to the University inquiring whether they could not increase their revenue, in fact, almost insinuating, that the grant would be or might be withdrawn in the future. (Hear, hear.) The last was not a very hopeful letter, and he thought it plainly indicated that the policy of the Government of Bombay was as it necessarily must be in accordance with the general policy of the Government of India for some years past, which might shortly be expressed by saying that the provision for primary and lower education generally being insufficient, the best way of making a provision that was necessary was by curtailing the expenditure on higher education. That evidently appeared to be the future policy of the Government of India in the matter. It was not for them to question the wisdom of the policy of the Government of India. He might say that if he might be allowed to express an opinion, which he thought would be shared by a good many of those present at the meeting, there was no one single item in all the budget of the Government of India which was less likely to be criticised in a hostile manner was the item of money spent on education. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He thought that instead of reducing the grant, in order to meet the growing wants of education and the progress of civilization throughout the Empire, the need for money on education was becoming more and more pressing. (Hear, hear.) There was no greater waste of time and nerve tissue than it was expended upon vain regrets that such was the policy of the Government of India, and that such in the present case had been its results. He had mentioned that a reduction of outlay was hardly possible when there had been such an obvious and apparent increase in the work of the University during the same years that the grant of Government had been diminished. He desired next to point out to the Senate, that the expenditure if it was to be reduced at all, must fall under one or two heads. Their expenditure was either the expenditure upon the University office or in the payment made to examiners. With regard, to the expenditure upon the University office, it might be within the knowledge of many of those who were present at the meeting, that that very question was referred to a committee who considered it in all its details in the year 1888. They carefully went into the question of the remuneration and the work and the duties of every clerk in the Registrar's office, the average number of letters written, and the number of entries in the Bank books, and the result of their investigation was that so far from any reduction in the office being desirable or even possible, it was obvious that even at that time some small increase was essential for the conduct of the duties of the Registrar's office. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, quite futile for them, now that the work had considerably increased since that period, to effect any reduction in the office expenditure. It might then be said that reduction must be made in another direction, which might take the form of reducing the amount which they paid to their examiners. He thought it was hardly necessary, speaking to an academic meeting like the Senate, to observe that there was no part of the work of an University which was more vitally necessary to its progress, indeed to its very existence, than the securing of the services of competent and efficient examiners, and he believed that a labourer was worthy of his hire. Though it might come from the Christian Scriptures as a maxim, it should be adopted by a meeting of sensible men all over the world. (Hear, hear.) If they wanted good examiners, they must pay them for their services, and he thought that any attempt at niggardly or pettifogging economy, which was that economy made proverbial by the English saying "Penny wise and pound foolish economy," should be discouraged. (Hear, hear.) If they were to effect an economy by substituting cheap and inefficient examiners, they should be precisely acting in the spirit of "Penny wise and pound foolish economy," and thereby injure the best interests of the University for the sake of saving a few rupees. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances it was absolutely necessary that an increase in their revenue should be secured in some manner, and he believed that the only sources of revenue which the University possessed was the revenue which it derived from fees received from candidates presenting themselves for the several examinations. It was perfectly true that the splendid munificence, which had made the Western Presidency famous throughout India and beyond its limits, had enriched the University with many munificent benefactions and endowments. The mere list filled up three pages of their calendar amounting to about ten lakhs of rupees. But the whole of that was held in trust. None of that was of the nature of the endowment properly so called, because half of the entire amount, viz., about five lakhs of rupees was represented by the building in which they met, and the University Library and certain collections of books. Half, therefore, of their so-called endowments produced no revenue, the other half being a number of scholarships and prizes. Their endowment produced not a single pie for the unfortunate presidency, and it might, therefore, be said that the University of Bombay unlike other Universities was absolutely without endowments. Within the last hour he had learnt that there was a certain amount of money standing to the credit of the general funds, Rs. 2,20,000, which had been invested, he presumed, in that golden age before the Government swept away all their fee receipts, which were the remains of the old fee funds. With that exception the University had absolutely no endowments. They were obliged to live entirely upon contributions from Government, and the amount they received in the shape of fees from candidates presenting themselves for the various examinations. It was lately decided that whenever an offer had been made to the University, that offer could only be accepted on condition that the donors were willing to allow five per cent. to be paid to the University coffers. It would take them long to build up a fund out of such endowments, at present the amount standing to the credit of capital on that head being a munificent sum of five and twenty rupees. (Laughter.) It would be very many years before they had an endowment fund large enough to pay the expenses of the University, and before that was done the only possible way of raising their revenue was by increasing the amount of their fee receipts. It was impossible to foresee the precise effect of the several proposals of which he had given notice, only a rough calculation being given of what the result would be. He might add that the proposals before them had not only been very carefully considered by the Syndicate, before whom they lay for a long time in some shape or other; but they were also the proposals of a very strong and a representative committee of the Senate which was appointed some time ago, and which was known as Mr. Mehta's Committee, and was officially designated as the Examination Reform Committee. After quoting from the committee's report, Principal Oxenham proceeded to say that the present proposals, whatever their character might be, had at least that claim for their consideration that they were the result of a very long and careful consideration not only at the hands of this Syndicate, but of a large and representative committee of their own body,—(hear, hear),—and therefore, they must come before them with considerable weight and authority. He might also say that on comparing the several proposals that were to be submitted to the Senate as to the fees payable by the candidates, in no single instance had they proposed anything more than was found practicable and feasible elsewhere. In some cases the fees proposed in the case of the Bombay University was considerably less than those levied now in Calcutta and Madras. He thought, therefore, that *prima facie* there was nothing at all extravagant either in the general nature of the proposals he had to submit to the Senate in a particular shape they had assumed after consideration by such representative bodies. With these preliminary remarks he begged to move the first resolution which stood in his name, and which referred to the University School Final Examination. (Applause.)

Mr. M. H. Starling seconded the resolution.

Mr. Shamro Vithal, in accordance with notice, moved as an amendment "That the matter of raising fees be referred back to the Syndicate with the request that they should communicate to Government on behalf of the University their respectful but strong protest against the contemplated withdrawal of the whole or any part of the contribution made by Government towards the expenses of the University; and that in the meantime the following committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any retrenchments are possible in the present expenditure of the University:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, Principal R. G. Oxenham, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Ghaneshyam Nilkanth, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Mr. D. N. Wadia, Dr. T. Cooke, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal."

The mover of the amendment said that Professor Oxenham had stated that the proposal to increase the fees for admission to examination was due to the fact that the Bombay Government contemplated the withdrawal wholly or partly of the contribution which it had hitherto made to the expenses of the University. The question for them, the Senate, to consider was whether the Government of Bombay would be justified in taking such a step, and whether we should tamely submit to it. He submitted that there was no foundation whatever for the Government to complain that the small contribution it made towards the expenses of the University was a heavy burden on its resources. He considered that the Bombay Government in proportion to its revenue spent less than any civilised Government on education with the exception of the State of Greece, and there was no pretence for them to say that that small sum of ten or fifteen thousand rupees was a heavy burden on its resources. The example of Madras and Calcutta had no application to their case as those Presidencies were larger than that of Bombay, and the numbers they sent to the University examinations was also much larger. Moreover, he asked them to note the fact that English education in those Presidencies commenced much earlier than in Bombay, and therefore the time had not yet arrived for the withdrawal of the support of Government. Was it fair, he asked, for the Government to withdraw their support, and at the same time retain the power of interfering in the management of the University? Was it dignified or fair for the Government to appoint the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, and at the same time wish to be exempted from their share of the burdens of the University? The privilege was a high one, and if they wish to continue it, it was only fair that Government should continue to bear some reasonable proportion of the expenses of the University. He would draw their attention to a point of some importance. He doubted whether they had any power under the Act of Incorporation to raise any fees for mere admission to the University examinations. He had read the Act and, he said, by the last section of it express power was given to the University to levy fees for the conferring of degrees and for admission into the University, but found no power to levy fees for admission to examinations. Hitherto they had under some illegal power raised fees for such a purpose, but that, he submitted, was no answer to the objection raised. He had the support in his contention of no less an authority than Sir Raymond West one of their late Vice-Chancellors. The draft University Act of that gentleman, and Section 15 of the Incorporation Act distinctly showed that fees only for the conferring of degrees and admission to the University could be levied. It was clear that Sir Raymond West thought there was no power given to the University to charge fees for admission to examinations.

Principal Oxenham: I rise to a point of order; has Mr. Shamrao a right to discuss the legality of fees. It is not before the meeting.

Mr. Shamrao, continuing said, the bye-law under which the fees were then levied, he considered, would be urged against his contention, and therefore he dealt with the matter. Passing to the second part of his amendment, he said they had heard the explanations given by Principal Oxenham. He had stated that every possible enquiry was made before the scheme was brought before the Senate, and on the top of that he admitted that in the course of the last hour a fact had been brought to his notice, namely, that a sum of Rs. 2,26,000 existed. Was he not, therefore, justified in asking that the Syndicate should again take up the matter and consider whether it was not possible to reduce the existing expenditure, or whether other sources were available for the making-up of the deficit. All those points had not received the due attention of the Syndicate. They had acted under pressure, and they were asked to adopt a general scheme and raise the fees to the level of Calcutta and Madras. That appeared to be the way in which the Syndicate had examined the question. He did not for a moment wish that the rate of payment to examiners should in any way be curtailed or reduced, but there was a belief outside the University that some reduction was possible in office expenditure. He thought that distinction of fees for admission to examinations and fees for conferring degrees did not suggest itself to the Syndicate when they considered the question of office expenditure. If additional funds were necessary to make up the deficit caused by the withdrawal of the Government money, he would suggest that a special scale of fees for the conferring of degrees be levied, and that the existing scale for admission be left undisturbed. Successful students would not mind paying a few rupees more, but to the unsuccessful students it would be a burden. All those points required consideration, and if the scheme was referred back to the Syndicate they would receive attention, and the matter brought again before the Senate in such a form as to be more acceptable.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said he had pleasure in seconding the amendment. Mr. Shamrao had put the matter clearly before the Senate, and he thought his arguments pointed to the necessity of appointing a committee to consider the matter.

Dr. De Gama considered that they had a right to levy the fees for admission to examinations under regulation 15, and thought the Syndicate quite right in increasing the fees.

Mr. V. A. Modak said there might or might not be room for the reduction of expenses in the establishment, but he considered there was some room for reduction in the amount paid to the examiners as fees. He was quite aware of the fallacy pointed out in the maxim made use of by Principal Oxenhan, but thought that if Bombay paid the examiners at the same rate as Calcutta they would not be doing very wrong. Secondly, in considering that question he did not see any reason why the large sum of money left by Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, something like ten lakhs, should not be taken into consideration, though the receipt of that money was prospective. In view of that he did not think they should hasten to raise the fees. He did not consider that any good would come out of a further application to Government by writing, and wished Mr. Shamrao would modify his motion in that respect, and he would urge that a deputation wait upon His Excellency in Council. His reason for that was that by some the University seemed to be considered as if it was a private concern working for private individuals. He submitted that the University was a Government institution in some sense of the word, and should be treated accordingly.

Mr. James Jardine wished to make a few remarks on the amendment, which was made up of two branches, one having nothing to do with the other, for it was quite possible for a person to support one and not the other. That was his position. The second branch of the amendment was to appoint a committee, which was, in his opinion, an undue interference with the province of the Syndicate, which was well able to do the work they had been entrusted with. He had, however, some sympathy with the first part of the amendment. He did not agree with the remarks of the last speaker when he said the University was a Government institution. The University had always claimed an independence, and they had always been jealous of any Government interference. Government had thought fit for many years in their wisdom to supply a certain amount of funds for the University, which was not endowed in the way other Universities in other parts of the world were. It was quite within the province of Government if they thought that that money could be more profitably employed elsewhere, or was not needed by the University, to withdraw that grant. But he sympathised with the amendment so far that they ought not to simply accept the withdrawal of the grant, as a mere ordinary matter, but that before that was done they ought to do all they could to induce Government to re-consider the matter. If, it was ultimately the intention of Government to withdraw the grant, he submitted that a protest ought to be made on behalf of the University against that course. (Hear, hear.) The reduced grant of Rs. 10,000 was according to a classical phrase, a mere flea-bite, to Government. At any rate it would be well to call the attention of the Government to the very great inconvenience it would inflict upon the University and upon the students who wished to enter the University. Before the Senate considered the object, and the ways and the means of making up the deficit, he thought that the University ought to do its utmost to prevent the withdrawal of the Government grant. (Hear, hear.) He suggested, under the circumstances, a division of the amendment. (Applause.)

Mr. Shamrao had no objection to the course proposed by Mr. Jardine, and withdrew the latter part of his amendment.

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann observed that the Syndicate had done all they could in the matter, and that if any further representation was to be made to Government it should be made by the Senate.

Mr. P. Mehta pointed out that the object of the amendment that the Syndicate should communicate to Government the protest of the Senate in this matter. It was perfectly true that the Syndicate might have protested on former occasions with regard to the matter. Mr. Jardine had very well put it that the Senate should go up to Government protesting against this contemplated withdrawal of the grant, because he (Mr. Mehta) thought no member of the Senate would deny that the severance of all pecuniary connection between Government and the University would be injurious to the interests not only of this University but to the cause of education in the whole of the Presidency. Mr. Principal Oxenham was good enough to refer to the recommendation of what was called the Examination Reform Committee. He wished Mr. Oxenham had read out further portions from that report. It was perfectly true that the Committee recommended that the fees should be raised, the reason being not that it was a proper thing to do in itself, but that the only pretence on which Government could justify its withdrawal would be taken away. The fees were raised to the scale of Calcutta and Madras. The Committee added to their recommendation that the Syndicate in recommending such enhancement of fees would recommend the Senate to make a strong and respectful appeal to the Government of Bombay not to reduce the very small sum of Rs. 15,000, which formed the present annual contribution of Government towards the expenses of the University. That was exactly the view Mr. Jardine had put very properly before them that the Senate should not quietly submit to the withdrawal wholly or partially of the grant which Government had hitherto made to the University. He asked Principal Oxenham, who referred to "vain regrets," whether it was not likely that Government would attach some weight to the unanimous and pronounced opinion of a body like the Senate. He was not so hopeless about that matter. He saw Principal Oxenham shaking his head who, he thought, had in his mind the fact that Government were now steadily following the policy of taking away from higher education to give to primary education, and, therefore, it would be hopeless to try to induce them to act otherwise. He (Mr. Mehta) considered that Government were not so desirous of taking from higher education to give to primary education, as they were to save themselves all cost in the matter of higher education. He asked whether Government should go on following a policy of that sort without some protest from this University. It was time for the Senate to point out that the English Government in this country occupy a somewhat different position from Governments in other countries, for they are in the position of the richest landlords in the country. He also put it on the ground adopted by Mr. Jardine whether it was a wise step on the part of Government in pursuing its policy to sever itself from higher education in this country. He had strongly felt for a long time that it would be a disastrous policy to follow in this country that the Government should sever itself in the way it was trying to do from active contribution and active participation in the responsibilities of the educational progress of this country. (Applause.)

Brigade-Surgeon Arnott remarked that the amendment had so completely altered the whole question which turned on whether it was right on the part of Government to withdraw their contribution. He thought there were two points to be considered, one of them being that money was required over and above the amount contributed by Government. If the whole question was whether the work of the University could be carried on with the contribution from Government and without increasing the fees from students and graduates, then, he thought, every person would agree with the amendment. But that was not the case. The University was in difficulties for providing any addition to the ten or fifteen thousand rupees given by Government. The University required more money than it at present received, and if for that, additional fees were levied on candidates, and if it was possible for the Senate to have gone on considering the various ways and means proposed by Mr. Oxenham, and also have applied to Government for continuance of the grant as it was only a question of that contribution, but money was required for various purposes, and could only be raised by increasing the fees.

Mr. Justice Candy: How are we to vote if we agree with both proposition and amendment. (Laughter.)

Mr. Starling: We ought to raise the fees and at the same time send a protest to Government. We cannot do our work efficiently without raising the fees.

Principal Oxenham, in replying on the debate, said he entirely concurred in what had fallen from the last two speakers. To his mind there was no inconsistency whatever between the proposals he had the honour to submit, and the proposals embodied in the amendment as it at present stood setting aside the question of finances, their by-laws had to be sanctioned by Government, and to a very great extent the University had to be controlled by Government. He, however, thought that the true academic policy was as far as possible to make the University an independent body, and not a mere pensioner on Government. It would not be unreasonable, if it were possible, to pass the so-called amendment, and afterwards to pass his proposal, as it stood. He suggested that the amendment might be added as a rider to the original proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor pointed that that could not be done, and on the amendment being put to the vote, it was carried by 44 against 7.

Principal Oxenham then withdrew all the other proposals relating to the enhancement of fees.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

On the motion of the Rev. Fr. Dreckmann, seconded by Brigade-Surgeon Arnott, it was resolved that:—"Whenever any of the days on which any examination has to be held according to the regulations for the time being in force happens to be a public holiday, or is, in the opinion of the Syndicate, otherwise unsuitable for holding such examination, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to fix such days other than the days fixed by the regulations for holding such examination as they may consider proper: provided that notice shall be given by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of any such alteration of dates, as the Syndicate may direct, at least fifteen days before the day fixed in the regulations for the commencement of such examination."

AMENDMENT OF A BYE-LAW.

On the motion of Mr. Starling, seconded by Mr. Mehta, it was resolved to add at the end of bye-law 21, page 23 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92 the following:—Provided that when any proposal has been duly brought before the Senate, it shall be competent to the Senate to deal with all proposed amendments or modifications thereof, in whatever form the same may be submitted to the Senate, without referring such amendments or modifications to the Syndicate for consideration." Bye-law 21 runs as follows.—"No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate."

COLLEGE TERMS.

On the motion of Mr. Starling, seconded by Mr. Mehta, the following words at page 31 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92 were omitted:—"The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the first term shall commence on the third Monday in November, and shall end on the third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the first term shall commence on the 1st of November, and shall end on the 30th of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the second term shall commence on the second Monday in June, and shall end on the third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the second term shall commence on the 15th of June and end on the 15th of September, and the following substituted in their place:—The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Law, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the first term shall commence on the third Monday in November, and shall end on the third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Law the first term shall commence on the third Monday in November for the third-year class, and on the first Monday in January for the first and second year classes, and shall in both cases end on the third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the first term shall commence on the 1st of November, and shall end on the 30th of April. In the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering the second term shall commence on the second Monday in June, and shall end on the third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine the second term shall commence on the 15th of June and end on the 15th of September.

It was also resolved on the motion of Mr. Starling to omit the following words at page 31 of the University Calender for 1891-92:—The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the first term eighty days; for the second term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the second term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Under-Graduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term, and the following substituted in their place—The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the first term in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, eighty days, except that for the students of the Previous Class the first term shall be one of sixty days only; for the second term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; for the second term in that of Medicine, seventy days; and for either term in the Faculty of Law three-fourths of the days on which lectures are given during the term.

ALGEBRA AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

On the motion of Mr. Hawthornthwaite it was re[solved] that the following words under "II.—Mathematics—Two papers," at page 37, of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92 be omitted:—"Algebra to simple equations inclusive. Problems will be se[t] involving simple equations," and the following substituted in their place:—"Algebra to simple equations inclusive, viz., Definitions and Explanations of Algebraical signs and terms; Brackets; Additions, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical expressions and Algebraical fractions; Resolution into Factors; Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple of two or more Algebraical expressions; Extraction of square root and cube root; Simple Equations involving not more than two unknown quantities and problems producing such equations."

It was resolved on the motion of Principal Oxenham that "an ex-student who wishes to appear at any University Examination shall be admitted to that examination if he has appeared on a previous occasion for the same examination, and produces a certificate to that effect from the Principal of the College from which he was sent up."

THE NAIGAMVALA PRIZE.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Deshmookh that, as recommended by the Syndicate, in Regulation 1 of the Regulations for awarding the Jamsetji Dorabji Naegaumvala Prize (page 267 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92) the words "Engineering Field and Office Work" be omitted, and the words "the paper in Surveying, and Project" be substituted in their place.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

On the motion of Dr. Deshmookh it was resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the new courses in Veterinary Science for the Second Examination, and the Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture (subject III) shall be first brought into force in respect of the examinations to be held in these subjects in 1893, except in the case of candidates for examinations to be held in 1892 who elect to be examined under the new Regulations."

The proceedings then terminated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Banatvala, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 33rd Punjab Infy, off leave, from Japan.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Coningham, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Dinapore.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supt of Army schools, on duty.
Hodgins, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Clark, Capt, Bengal, Seaforth High, off leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Pollok, Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Eyers, Capt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Jullandur.
Malleson, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Forteath, Lt, 21st Bo Infy, on leave.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Lyons, Surg, Lt-Col, Bo Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Cates, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Banatvala, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 33rd P I, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th September 1892.

1. There will be 25 pr R M L Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Friday next at 8-30 p.m.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 5th instant, and posted to No 3 Sub-Division No 1 Company:—No 229 Gunner Arthur E. Houfton.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 7th September 1892.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-day, Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 5-30 p.m., and every Wednesday until further orders. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

2. Extract from District after orders, dated 5th September 1892:—No. 229 Volunteers (Leave).—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Officer in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Commander-in-Chief:—Honorary Surgeon W McEvoy, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 9th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Scobell Armstrong has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Col W H Wilkins, Depy Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, who was appointed by Notification to officiate as Assist Surveyor Genl, is confirmed in that appointment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W Hudson to be a Magte of the 3rd class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Hyd[er]abad Residency Bazars, and to invest him within those lim[its] with all the powers with which a Magte of the 3rd class may be invested under that Code.

Lieut-Col A G A Durand, C.B., I S C, British Agent at Gilgit, is granted furlough for six months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M N Bhattacharya, Assist Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days.

Mr F C Harrison, Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for twenty-two days.

Mr J W Pilkington, Depy Post Master Genl, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr L G Wait, Depy Post Master Genl, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl.

Mr R H Kelly, Supt of Post Offices in Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl. and to be in charge of the Assam Circle.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A J Badcock, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl. 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut J P C Hennessy, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut O C Argles, West India Regt, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut E Codrington, Wiltshire Regt, Wing Officer, 31st Regt (6th Burma Battn) of Madras (Light) Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut W C Black, I S C, 12th Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Surgeon-Capt C C Manifold, 23rd Bengal Infy, for four months.

Lieut S H Powell, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for six months.

Lieut T C Plowden, Royal West Surrey Regt, probationer, I S C, 3rd Bengal Infy, is permitted to proceed to England, (m c).

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Capt H F Loch, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Bengal Infy, (p a) for six months; and Lieut N E Robin, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 7th Bengal Infy, (m. c.) for two months.

Sub-Condr H D W Hutchins, Commissariat-Transport Dept, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps.—Capt and Brevet-Major R E D Reilly, to be Major; and Lieut C E Lloyd,—to be Captain.

Lieut-Col T J Bailey, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Moulmein Volunteer Artillery—Col Horace Ralph Spearman, I S C, to be Comdt.

Behar Light Horse—Mr J Hodding to be Major to complete the establishment.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps:—Mr F C Anderson to be Major vice Saunders, transferred to the supernumerary list; and Mr L S Carey to be Capt to complete the establishment.

Burma State Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut N M Carnel to be Capt vice Miller, resigned: Second-Lieut F G R Dawso[n] and J H M Smith to be Lieuts, vice Maxwell and Samue[l] respectively, promoted; Second-Lieuts L P Johnson, P Rai[...]nier, and C P Torrens to be Lieuts, vice Marr, Hay, and Clancey, respectively, resigned; and Mr A S Wyman to b[e] Second-Lieut, vice Ayerst, resigned.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—Capt C F Larmou[r] resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th Aug.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A T Moore, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerary, is promoted to Assist Engr, 1st grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been made to the Roy[al] Indian Marine by the Secretary of State for India:—To [be] Sub-Lieuts.—The Hon'ble E S H Boyle and A H G T Ma[c]farlane.

The appointment of Mr F M P Burne as third grade offic[er] R I M, is cancelled.

Mr C M Locke has been appointed by the Secy of State [for] India to be a Sub-Lieut in the R I M, vice Mr F M [P] Burne.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Anderson, Supdg Engr, 3rd class, sub pro te[m] State Railways is appointed Supt of Way and Wo[rks] Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Lieut-Col C H P Christie, R E, Examiner of Accounts, [1st] class (temporary rank), is granted furlough out of India [on] private affairs for sixteen months and ten days.

Mr E L Gramatzki, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Assam, is perm[itted] at his own request, to retire from the service.

Mr A G Harrison, Examiner of Public Works Accou[nts] Central Provinces, is temporarily appointed to officiat[e as] Govt Examiner, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, in a[ddi]tion to his own duties.

Mr G W V deRhe Philipe, Apprentice Examiner of [Ac]counts in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mili[tary] Works Dept, is promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd gr[ade] temporary rank.

Mr J Elston, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, has [been] granted, by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary [leave] without allowances for one year in extension of leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Venerable W MacCarthy, of Trinity College, D[ublin,] has been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, A[rch]deacon in the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Calcutt[a, and] Bishop's Commissary.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr R D Oldham, Supt, Geological Survey of In[dia, is] granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two [days].

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Webster, Hony Assist Supt, is allowed fur[lough] for twelve months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL [INDIA].

Capt M J Meade, I S C, Political Agent in Bhopal, is [grant]ed privilege leave for six weeks.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Of course a main purpose of the Admiralty in the manœuvres, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," is to elucidate the conditions of the torpedo-boat attack, and the means by which that attack is to be met. The question at issue is not whether victory has fallen to the Red Squadron or the Blue, but the nature of the operations by which that victory has been brought about—whether, or in what degree, the torpedo craft of the Blues have been sufficient to operate with success against the battle-ships and cruisers of the Reds, or whether these, with their lighter consorts, have had means of active defence against the torpedo boats. It would be incorrect to say that the question of adding largely to our torpedo flotilla is not under consideration—for, from the umpires report, much will surely be learned as to their offensive qualities, and therefore of the desirability of possessing them in larger numbers; but a greater matter to be investigated, perhaps, is the utilisation of the "catcher." As Admiral Colomb says in a letter to the "Times":—"The real question before us, and which it is plain the Admiralty design to test in these manœuvres, is the question of suppressing the enemy's torpedo-boats or rendering them innocuous. Any one watching current thought in the Navy, can see that at first our attention was almost wholly turned to rendering the torpedo-boat innocuous by erecting against it passive defences. The experiments in the Irish Sea last year, which are being repeated this year, have to do with testing active defence." It is yet much too early to attempt an answer to this great question, to the solution of which, nevertheless, naval men look forward with eagerness.

The accident to her Majesty's cruiser Warspite, the flag-ship on the Pacific Station, which, while approaching Esquimalt Harbour, struck against a rock in Discovery Pass, proves to be more serious than was at first supposed. The divers' examination reveals serious damage. Eighty feet have been torn out of the false bottom and three frames are badly bent. The vessel will go into dry dock for repairs, which it is estimated will cost about 30,000 dols. Her Majesty's ship Nymphe has been ordered to proceed to Discovery Pass to make a survey of the passage. The Warspite struck on the port side with such force that she careened. On righting herself she struck again, making altogether three distinct bumps.

Now that we have a straight Infantry sword suitable for pointing, it is incumbent on officers to become adepts in fencing. The mastery of the weapon cannot be acquired without assiduous practice, but the best foundation on which this accomplishment can be reared, and the best means for giving it practical effect, are the athletic condition and quickness to be attained by early and systematic training in a course of gymnastic and military exercises. When fencing is made universally obligatory, officers will be oftener able to save their own and other valuable lives to the service of the State, as well as to give a better account of the enemy. "Every officer," says Colonel King-Harman "should be made to attain to a certain fixed standard of perfection, and commanding officers must be held responsible that all under their command are proficient in the use of their weapons. I consider this to be of the utmost importance, because it is unfortunately notorious that there are very few commanding officers in our army who are expert in the use of either sword or pistol themselver, whilst some of them neither know nor care very much about such matters; therefore, unless they are forced to interest themselves in it, the work of instruction will not be carried on with the proper amount of vigour and intelligence. In course of time a race of commanding officers will come on, each one of whom will be a highly trained fighting man, the natural effect of which will be that all under them, officers and men, will be equally well trained, and the actual fighting power of our regiments will be very much increased."

Through Herr Lauter, a German engineer, now in Chicago in the interest of the ordnance manufactory at Essen, the "Chicago Times" has obtained a description of the biggest gun on earth, which will probably be exhibited at the World's Fair. When Lieut. Baker suggested to the Krupp representatives that this gun be left on the trucks, Herr Lauter said it would depend altogether on whether they had their own car or were compelled to use one manufactured in America. A special track will have to be laid to the Fair Grounds over which to haul the gun. A heavy foundation will also have to be prepared on which the gun can stand. In speaking of the matter Lieut. Baker said:—"Our biggest American gun are about 45 feet in length. The Krupp gun will be, I think, about 87 feet long. If it were fired on the lake front the concussion would be so great that it would shatter nearly all the window glasses in Chicago. It would carry a ball from the lake front up over the housetops of Evanston, a distance of fifteen or eighteen miles. Its initial velocity is 4,500 feet per second." The gun will be shipped to America by a special steamship, and transferred to Chicago from the seaboard by cars made especially for it.

It is proposed that the cavalry on Home service shall be distributed as follows for the winter 1892-3:—1st Life Guards, Windsor; 2nd Life Guards, St. John's Wood; Royal Horse Guards, Knightsbridge; 1st (Kings) Dragoon Guards, Shorncliffe; 4th Dragoon Guards, Aldershot; 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Edinburgh; 1st Royal Dragoons, York; 2nd Dragoons, (Scots Greys), Dublin; 3rd Hussars, Dundalk; 4th Hussars, Colchester; 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Brighton; 8th Hussars, Norwich: 9th Lancers, Newbridge; 10th Hussars, Cahir; 12th Lancers, Preston; 13th Hussars, Ballincollig; 14th Hussars, Manchester; 15th Hussars, Dublin; 17th Lancers, Hounslow; 20th Hussars, Aldershot. It is not intended that there should be any interchange of cavalry regiment between Great Britain and Ireland this year.

The annual statistical and general report of the Army Veterinary Department shows that the home strength on March 31 was 13,309 troop-horses, 220 mules, and 1,767 chargers, against 13,327 troop-horses, 226 mules, and 1,721 chargers on March 31, 1891. Serious outbreaks of influenza at Aldershot and other stations caused the amount of inefficiency from diseases and injuries (71·02 per cent. of the average strength) to be higher than it has been in any year since 1883. The proportionate number of deaths was 2·04; of the average strength; the total number of admissions to treatment, 9,617; and the average number of days each horse remained under treatment, 21. Surgical diseases and injuries were the cause, as usual, of the largest number of admissions; those due to diseases of the chest and air passages increased considerably. The average age of horses serving is now eight years and seven months; there are about 400 of 16 years and upwards. The number of cart horses and mules sold during the year was 4,153. Two courses of officers' classes were held at the Army Veterinary School—80 officers attended these classes and 60 received certificates. The farriers' classes were attended by 118 men, and 105 passed the examination held at the conclusion of the courses. The report is signed by Veterinary-Col. J. D. Lambert, director-general of the department.

Discussing the diseases of the entire British Army as returned in the Army Medical Report for 1890 just published, "the British Medical Journal" calls attention to the remarkable absence of one—smallpox—of which there was not a single case during the year; the same immunity is found in the German Army, and, indeed, wherever vaccination and re-vaccination is persistently and thoroughly carried out. In enteric fever there was a slight decrease in the admission ratio, which was 1·3 per 1,000. While not a single case of this disease occurred in the Thames administrative district, half of the whole were in Ireland, and half of that in Dublin; but even in that focus of the diseased cases were only half of the preceding year, a result attributed to the closing of the notorious Royal Barracks.

Attention has been drawn more than once lately to a most objectionable custom which exists in some regiments by which young officers, when they see an appointment in the Gazette, write letters telling the newly-appointed youngster that it would be desirable for him to seek a transfer, as he would not be acceptable to them. We (Army and Navy Gazette) are sorry to hear from more than one correspondent in Dublin that a case of this kind has been the talk of the garrison there, and we have even had the names of the officers concerned sent to us, the victim of the system, who faced matters manfully for a time, having lately been obliged to apply for transfer to the Indian battalion in order to free himself from the uncomfortable position in which he was placed after he had pursued the only course that was open to him. A correspondent of high rank and great experience writes:—"There can be no limit to the mischief which will be done to the service if the ringleaders in this case go scott-free, and I trust that the general officer commanding the Dublin district will leave no stone unturned in order to punish the writers of the letters in the way they ought to be punished. Unfortunately the late military secretary was the adviser of the young officer in this particular case, and advantage has been taken, doubtless, of his death to heap coals of fire on the victim of the abominable system. But the matter ought not to rest where it does." We agree with our correspondent that it would never do to allow young officers to decide, even before an officer joins a regiment, whether he shall be received or not. Under no circumstances whatever ought the writers of this form of threatening letter to escape the punishment they so richly deserve. We feel convinced that no one in authority would allow a young officer to be punished for doing what, under the circumstances, it was his duty to do—join the regiment to which his Sovereign graciously pleased to appoint him, more so as he did join in deference to the wishes of [illegible] right-minded and sensible of right and wrong as the lamented Sir George Harman.

NOTICES.

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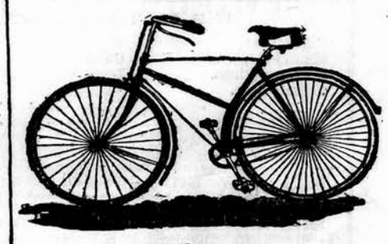
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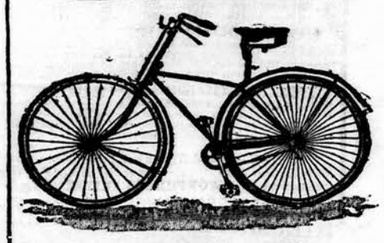
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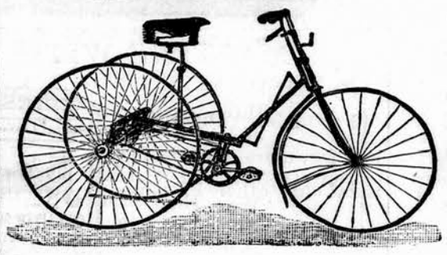
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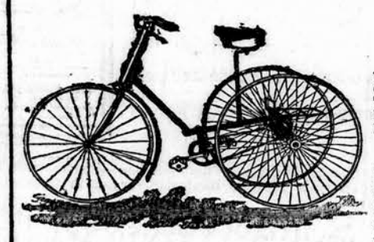
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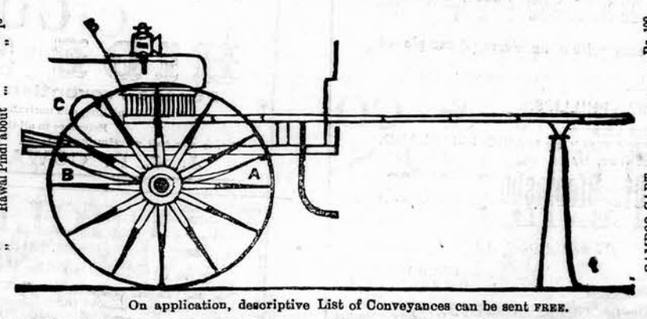
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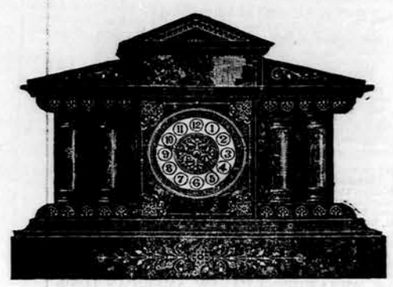
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